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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, irrespective of party, was held in the Court House in Clinton, on Tuesday the 20th inst., to consider the best policy to be pursued in view of the present threatening aspect of affairs of our country. The meeting was very large, the Court House being filled, and densely crowded by citizens from every portion of the county, and the deepest interest pervaded the whole assemblage.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, Dr. Henry A. Bizzell was called to the Chair, and on further motion of Oliver M. Matthis, Esq., Duncan J. Devane and Thomas H. Holmes were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, on motion of Amma B. Chesnutt, Esq., it was unanimously agreed that it be opened with prayer, whereupon the Chairman called upon the Rev. B. F. Marable, who responded most *patriotically*, in the following manner:

Almighty God, our Creator, preserver and Redeemer; we esteem it a privilege to bow in thy presence, and acknowledge our dependence on thee. Help us, our Heavenly Father, to feel duly sensible of this dependence: and impress us, we devotedly beseech thee, with a sense of thy mercy. Thou hast provided for our personal safety, both temporal and spiritual; in this would we acknowledge thy unmerited favor. Amidst varied and threatening scenes, thou hast preserved our National peace. The history of our loved country is but the record of thy merciful interpositions: thy hand, oh God, has sustained us: thy right hand, has upheld us. In view of thy mercy thus displayed, help us as patriots and christians, to return devout and unfeigned thanks.

But, our Heavenly Father, the National peace in which we have so long rejoiced, is now disturbed; and before Thee, in this emergency, would we place our cause. We humbly confess, that as a nation, we have sinned, and because of sin, we have merited thy displeasure, yea, abandonment. But oh, our Father in heaven, trusting in the mercy of God our Saviour, and his precious promises, we humbly ask forgiveness. For the sake of thine own Son, still vouchsafe unto us thy guidance. Oh, God, bless our country, the country of thy servants, our fathers; protect her domestic, social and civil interests. May divine power and wisdom direct the conflicting elements which disturb our land, and make them subserve the interest of our country, and the glory of thy Holy name.

Especially, Oh God! do we invoke thy presence on this occasion. May thy servants here assembled act in the fear of God! May thy Holy Spirit control their hearts and direct their minds! Oh! grant that this blessed influence may sanctify the proceedings of this meeting! May its results promote the interests of our Country, and the glory of God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, World without end. Amen.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting in a very feeling and patriotic speech, after which on motion of Rev. Julian P. Faison, a committee of twenty-two, to be composed of persons from each captain's district in the county, were appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen constituted said committee, viz:

Kilba Lassiter, David Godwin, David A. Bizzell, J. B. Cox, Jr., John C. Williams, J. R. Maxwell, Owen Owens, Thomas Bullard, Joseph Herring, Bluman H. Crumpler, Miles P. Owen, Isaac C. Wright, James P. Treadwell, A. M. Blackburn, P. Murphy, Richard Parish, E. F. Shaw, F. B. Millard, Thomas Ashford, R. J. Bell, M. J. Faison, B. M. Herring, W. W. Sillers, Amma B. Chesnutt, Richard C. Holmes and Thomas Bunting.

The Committee then retired, and during its absence the meeting was entertained by speeches from William S. Devane and Hardy L. Holmes, Esqs., who responded to the loud calls respectively made upon them, in eloquent and patriotic speeches.

Mr. Devane gave a graphic account of the aggressions already made by the North upon the rights of the South, enumerating many instances of direct violation of the Constitution by Northern States, and urging the necessity of the speedy adoption of means to protect our rights. He was often and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Holmes addressed the meeting in his happiest style, appealing to them most earnestly as North Carolinians to stand by their State, and maintain the rights of her citizens, telling them that if there was a single man in that vast assemblage who was unwilling to stand by North Carolina and acknowledge his allegiance to her, he was unworthy even of a grave in her white sands or under her green-topped pines, and should leave and go beyond Mason's and Dixon's line. The speech was a calm, conservative and logical argument upon the condition of political affairs, and was most enthusiastically received by the large and attentive audience.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Holmes's speech, the Committee, through their chairman, P. Murphy, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after being read and voted upon separately:

WHEREAS, the uncertain condition of our civil affairs, threatening alike the liberty of our citizens and the destruction of our property, in our opinion, calls for prompt action on the part of the citizens of North Carolina: And deeming this a proper time for a fair expression of our rights, we maintain that North Carolina, in common, with the thirteen independent colonies, entered into a compact for mutual protection and defence—reserving to themselves the absolute right to control, each for herself, her domestic institutions; that in violation of the compact, many of our sister States have refused to protect the property of the Southern States, and have passed laws by their State Legislatures contrary to the constitution, and nullifying the law passed by Congress for the protection of the property of many of the States; that the citizens of a part of the States have been, and we have every reason to believe, are still making every effort, by all the means in their power, to incite our slaves to rebellion and murder: that citizens of the Southern States in pursuit of their property, have been murdered, and the soil of a sovereign State stained with the blood of her citizens attempting to defend themselves and property from the invasion of an armed band from States belonging to the same government with ourselves; that all this and more has been done against the earnest protestation of the Southern States; that against our solemn protest they have elected a President whose whole course of conduct and expression of opinion, have been and are at war with the nearest and dearest rights of the Southern people; that as an example of their opinions, aims and purposes, he and his supporters have endorsed the sentimensts, and contributed freely by money and labor to the circulation of an infamous publication, the designs of which, if carried out, would set the slaves as blood-hounds upon the white race of the Southern States; that we have borne all this for our love and veneration for the Union and Constitution, until we believe the Union and Constitution have been perverted to means of oppression by designing men, and no longer metes out to each State equality and justice. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we believe in State Sovereignty, and that any Sovereign State has the right to secede from a confederated government, whenever a majority of her citizens, in convention, shall hold that there has been a violation of the national compact.

Resolved, 2d, That we instruct our Representatives in both houses of the General Assembly, to urge the call as soon as practicable of a State Convention, to deliberate as to what course the State should pursue in her present position of danger.

Resolved, 3d, That we instruct our Representatives in both houses of the General Assembly, to urge the early consideration and adoption of all necessary reforms in the militia system, and the immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to arm every free white man in the State.

Resolved, 4th, That the Legislature be requested to pass laws taxing the manufactures of the Northern States, so as to amount to a prohibition of their introduction, against the States that disregard the rights of the citizens of this State in their slaves.

Resolved, 5th, That we recommend that each captain's district of this county appoint a committee of vigilance, and form Companies of minute men.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this Congressional district, and that the Secretaries be requested to forward a copy of the preamble and resolutions to each of the members of the Legislature from Sampson County, with the request that they lay the same before the General Assembly of the State, and also forward a copy to the Governor of North Carolina.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting, were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and after the benediction pronounced by the Rev. B. F. Marable, it adjourned.

HENRY A. BIZZELL, Chm'n.
DUNCAN J. DEVANE, } Secretaries.
THOS. H. HOLMES, }

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

MR. STEPHENS'S SPEECH.—At a time of excitement like the present, it is refreshing to see a retired Statesman, of pre-eminent ability and untarnished personal and public character, standing forth, in the face of a supposed overwhelming and infuriated majority of the people of his State, and in the face of the senseless cry of "submissionist," to tell his fellow citizens calmly, but with exceeding power, that they are rash and hasty, that passion, not reason, is controlling their actions and leading them to the sacrifice of that wonderful power and advancement which have distinguished us above all the nations of the earth. Such a man is the Hon. Alex'r H. Stephens of Georgia, and such the speech which he delivered before the Legislators of his State, a few days ago, and which we deem of sufficient importance to present to-day in a Supplement. Let no one fail to read and circulate it.

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The quarterly statement of this Bank for Oct. 20, is published in the Standard. It shows $3,033,502 of notes discounted; $1,586,184 of bills of exchange; $49,571 due by banks in other States; $413,733 of specie; $269,904 of notes of other banks; $221,324 of profits; $485,951 of deposites, and $418,443 due the State Treasurer; $651,784 due to banks; $1,185,420 notes in circulation.

From the above it appears that the bank has nearly one dollar in specie for every two and a half dollars of circulation; whilst of specie and bills of exchange (which are better than specie when they are at maturity,) it has nearly two dollars for every dollar of circulation. Its circulation is not half as much as its capital.

EXCHANGE.—We think our friend of the Wilmington Herald takes a superficial view of Bank matters. If banks charge 2 or 6 per cent. for exchange, while suspended, it is because they have to pay 1½ or 5½ for it. Exchange is a merchantable commodity, and the buying and selling prices always bear a fair proportion to one another.

Again, the Herald thinks that the banks have erred in taking South Carolina bank notes; that they ought to pursue a policy to drive those notes out of circulation. That is exactly what they do. They take the notes and send them to South Carolina, requiring them to be paid in specie or exchange. If the banks refused to receive them, they would pass from hand to hand, forming the circulation, instead of our own bank notes.

SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY.—The Newbern Progress says that South Carolina notes are generally refused by the merchants of that place. The Progress hopes that its South Carolina friends will make a note of this, as one of the fruits of secession. But the Progress forgets that without secession North Carolina notes, like every thing else North Carolinian, have been long regarded with contempt by our Southern neighbor. Over there they think, and very plainly intimate, that the "border States" are only fit to stand between them and harm.

THE STATE LIBRARY.—During our late visit to Raleigh we had occasion to visit the State Library, which is located in an out-of-the-way part of the Capitol, and therefore not seen unless specially sought for. We found a very fine room, with probably several thousand volumes of valuable books, many of them superbly (not gaudily) bound, and the whole, as well as the apartment itself, kept in the very neatest condition. There is one work, in many large volumes—the Parliamentary History of England, we believe it is—which cost $500. We found many well bound and carefully preserved volumes of the principal newspapers of this State, out of which materials for History may hereafter be collated. The Librarian, Mr. O. H. Perry, appears to be as familiar with the characters of his dumb but yet speaking companions in that quiet room as any *pater familias* with the characters and capabilities of his children.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—The total population by the census of 1860 is 8,395. White males 2,271, females 2,219—4,490. Free blacks 262. Slave males 1,984, females 1,659—3,643. Real estate valued $766,104; personal $3,157,418.

In 1850 population 7,272. White males 1,816, females 1835 1,835—3,651. Free Blacks 319. Slave males 1,868, females 1,434—3,302.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.—The N. Y. World, (independent Republican,) says,—

"The North has been the leader in wrong courses, and nothing would now become her so much as to be the leader back to the old true positions."

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.—In the official statement of the votes in North Carolina at the late Presidential election, the votes of two counties, Bladen and Madison, are said to have been "thrown out," and are not counted at all. No explanation is made, so far as we have seen, of this remarkable act. We think an explanation is due, not only to the voters of those counties, but to the State and the country. It is true that the votes of those counties would not have changed the result in this instance, but if a Governor is allowed at his discretion to "throw out" the votes of two counties, why not of twenty? And if upon one pretext, why not upon another, or upon none? We have heard as to Bladen, that the facts are, that the ten Bell and Everett Electors received by name a certain number of votes, the ten Breckinridge and Lane Electors by name a smaller number, and that a large number of votes were put in the ballot box for John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, and a smaller number for John Bell and Edward Everett, without naming any Electors, (at precincts, we suppose, where no one had taken the pains to provide tickets.) Now what right had Gov. Ellis to "throw out" any of these votes? So far as the votes specified by name any of the thirty candidates for Electors, those candidates were clearly entitled to them, and the citizens who voted them have a right to complain that our Democratic Governor, who is of course theoretically in favor of the people's rights, has practically denied the dearest political right, that of suffrage, to several hundred of the citizens of Bladen.

But we go further and say, that the Governor had no right to "throw out" the votes given for Breckinridge, Lane, Bell, and Everett. A voter had a right to vote for two persons or ten, and if he chose to vote for John C. Breckinridge in preference to Alfred M. Scales, Gov. Ellis has no business to interfere because John C. Breckinridge was not a candidate for Elector.

We repeat, that the precedent is a dangerous one; it should not be permitted to pass without inquiry and rebuke, for the time may come when a President may be fraudulently elected by such a stretch of power.

There are some minor consequences not unworthy of notice. If the Governor of Virginia, for instance, had "thrown out" a county or two in that State, he might have given her 15 votes for Breckinridge and Lane, and put probably a million of dollars of bets in the pockets of his political friends instead of those of his political enemies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Standard of yesterday we condense a statement of proceedings on Saturday and Monday.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Chair announced the following standing committees:

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Thomas of Jackson, Burton, Erwin, Morehead, Grist and Taylor of Brunswick.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Walker, Morehead, Barringer, Street, Stowe, Thomas of Davidson, and Dowd.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Avery, Hall, Outlaw, Erwin, Dobson, Stubbs and Barringer.

Claims.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Dickson, Sharp, Slaughter, Harris of Franklin, Dockery and Simmons.

Corporations.—Messrs. Humphrey, Speight, Whitaker, Blount, Pitchford, Whedbee and Walkup.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Lane, Waugh, Faison, Turner, Spencer, Harriss of Chatham and Eure.

Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Watson, Worth, Outlaw, Turner and Shaw.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Speight, Taylor of Nash, Simpson, Morehead, Ramsay and Brown.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson presented a bill to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

Mr. Morehead a bill for the further relief of the banks and the people.

Mr. Humphrey a bill concerning free persons of color.

Mr. Avery moved that the rules be suspended and the bill for the further relief of the banks and the people be put on its second reading, stating that when he drafted the bill which had passed both houses of the General Assembly, he thought it sufficiently explicit, but he had found it otherwise.

Mr. Stubbs was opposed to disposing of such important bills so hastily—thought the bill calculated to injure the holders of Bank notes.

Messrs. Avery and Morehead supported the bill.

Mr. Turner thought the haste in which the bill was attempted to be carried was against the rules and entirely unconstitutional. He thought that a conservative expression of the Senate would do the people more good, and make North Carolina bonds and money more valuable then all these Bank relief bills.

Mr. Morchead said that the brokers had brought about the depreciation of the money North, and that he was in favor of passing the bill in order to still further curtail the operations of these gentlemen.

Mr. Dockery opposed the bill, did not think it calculated certainly to increase the circulation of money. It merely put it in the power of the Banks to lend out more money. Was not in favor of protecting a portion of the people stockholders in Banks, while the majority of the people had to suffer the consequences of the existing pecuniary embarrassment of the country. He thought however, as the other Banks had been protected that this Bank, (the Bank of Commerce,) should be put on an equal footing with them, and he should vote accordingly.

Mr. Worth entertained the same opinions.

After some further discussion the rules were suspended, the bill passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was sent to the House.

The bill to incorporate the Garden Valley Mining Company passed its second and third readings.

On Monday, the Speaker announced the following committees:

Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Pitchford, Worth and Whitaker.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—Messrs. Winstead, Ramsay and Turner.

Military.—Messrs. Street, Walkup and Simpson.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Stubbs, Humphrey and Arendell.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Burton, Watson and Grist.

Library.—Messrs. Outlaw, Hall, Taylor of Brunswick.

Finance.—Messrs. Rogers, Thomas of Davidson, Winstead, Morehead, Shaw, Worth, Taylor of Nash, and Harriss of Franklin.

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Outlaw, Hall, Avery and Slaughter.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill providing for a call of a Convention of the people of the State, to take into consideration the proper course for the State to pursue in regard to Federal Relations.

Mr. Avery, a bill to authorise the Governor to call a Convention for the same purpose.

Mr. Avery, a bill authorizing the Governor to arm and equip volunteers in the State, and if necessary, to arm and equip the militia of the State, and to purchase arms and munitions of war.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a bill confirming the location of the Western N. C. Railroad Co.

Hon. George Howard was elected Judge of the Superior Court, for the 2d District, receiving 137 votes to 7 scattering.

And Hon. Jas. W. Osborne was elected Judge, for the 6th District, receiving 104 votes, to 20 for Hon. Anderson Mitchell, 20 for W. W. Lenoir, Esq., and 4 scattering.

Mr. L. W. Joyner was elected Engrossing Clerk, receiving 128 votes to 23 for Thos. J. Garner.

In the Commons, on Saturday, the Speaker announced the following committees:

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Ransom, Rogers, Clarke, Crawford and Folk.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs Hill, Bridgers, Mendenhall, Rogers, and Davis of Mecklenburg.

On Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Wright, Merrimon, Batchelor, Hill and Shober.

Mr. Slade offered a resolution pledging this State to resist coercion if attempted against a seceding State.

Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg offered a bill to exempt from taxation the watches and other time pieces belonging to Engineers and other employees on Railroads.

Mr Faison, a bill to amend the Revenue law.

Mr Bynum, a bill concerning Chatham county.

Mr Wooten, a bill authorising County Courts to appoint special Magistrates in certain cases.

Mr Williamson, a bill to extend the time for registering Grants, Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

Mr Wilkerson, a bill to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr Faison, a bill concerning public roads and bridges.

Mr Wooten, a bill to regulate the fees of Registers.

On Monday, Mr. Harris offered a resolution in favor of an application to Congress to call a convention of all the States to adjust existing difficulties.

Mr. Foust, a resolution to instruct the Committee on Federal Relations to inquire into the expediency of interdicting the importation into this State of articles from those States that have nullified the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Siler, a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to inquire into the expediency of submitting the question of a State Convention to the people.

Mr Barringer, a resolution in favor of D. C. Lilly.

Mr Hayes, a resolution to hoist the national flag over the capitol during the daily sessions. Adopted.

Mr Foy, a resolution to authorize the Governor to call a State Convention, on certain contingencies.

Mr Pope, a bill to organize and equip volunteer companies, and to organize the militia.

Mr Hayes, a bill to lay off and establish, from a portion of Cherokee county, a new county to be known as "Clay."

Mr Faison, a bill concerning Free Schools.

Mr Slade, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr Liles, a bill to incorporate Kilwinning Lodge, A. Y. M., Wadesboro', N. C.

Mr Kelly, a bill to amend an act incorporating Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad, increasing capital stock, &c.

Mr Gorrell, a bill to prevent the transfer of any expectancy in the estate of a parent.

Mr Polk, a bill in relation to free negroes.

Mr Jenkins, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter entitled "Widows."

The Speaker announced the House branch of the following committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Person, Bridgers, Latham, Wooten, Mebane, Galloway, Harris, and Pearson.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. McCleese, Whitehurst, Williams of Pasquotank, Harrington and Autrey.

Library.—Messrs. Donnell, Cowles and Branch.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Perkins, Polk and Slade.

The Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Batchelor, Love of Haywood, Newby, Patterson and Stanford.

Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Wright, Carson, Shober, Henry and Logan.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.—Messrs. Love of Haywood, Hayes, Siler, Bowman and Horton.

Military Affairs.—Messrs Hoke, Fagg, Meares, Simonton and Peebles.

From the Wilmington Herald's correspondence we condense Tuesday's proceedings, which we have not received from any other source:—

In the Senate, Mr. Barringer presented a memorial asking the enactment of more stringent laws against trading with slaves.

Mr. Lane, a memorial from a meeting of citizens of Wilson County, consisting of strong resolutions in favor of Secession.

Mr. Arendell, resolutions instructing the representatives in Congress from this State, in view of the threatening aspect of Public Affairs, to demand North Carolina's share of the Public Lands.

Mr. Walker moved to lay these resolutions on the table. Mr. Dockery demanded the ayes and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bledsoe, Barringer, Dobson, Eure, Faison, Harris of Chatham, Humphrey, Lane, Morehead, Outlaw, Rogers, Shaw, Sharpe, Speight, Stowe, Taylor of Brunswick, Thomas of Jackson, Thomas of Davidson, Watson and Winstead—22.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Burton, Blount, Dickson, Dockery, Dowd, Grist, Harris of Franklin, Ramsey, Simpson, Street, Slaughter, Spencer, Taylor of Nash, Walker, Waugh, Whitaker, Walkup, Whedbee, Worth and Simmons—20.

Mr. Arendell offered a resolution in favor of John M. Morehead and Wm. H. Arendell.

Mr. Bledsoe, a resolution on Federal Relations.

Mr. Lane, "a bill for the management of Insolvent Estates."

Mr. Thomas of Davidson a bill to incorporate "the Bank of Thomasville."

Mr. Avery offered a resolution to send a message to the House, proposing to vote by ballot to-morrow on a proposition to adjourn until the 3d of December. Rejected.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of laying high taxes on goods, wares and merchandize, brought to this State, from those States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Simmons introduced "a bill to continue the improvement and provide for the equipment of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal."

On motion of Mr. Lane the Senate reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Avery's resolution relative to adjournment, had been rejected; and it was adopted.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, the Speaker presented the resignation of the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, a member elect to the House of Commons.

Mr. Hill presented a resolution directing the Speaker to order an election on the 12th of December, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Crawford, a memorial from the Grand Jury of Wayne County, praying the Legislature to take early steps to organize and arm the Militia, and to raise volunteer companies, for the common defence.

Mr. Yeates, resolutions on Federal Affairs.

Mr. Mebane introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a high rate of taxation upon all goods, wares and merchandize, brought into this State from any of the Northern States, which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, or in any manner obstructed the regular execution thereof; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Waugh, resolutions on Federal Affairs.

Mr. Gaither, a resolution on Federal Affairs.

Mr. Wilkerson, resolutions on Federal Relations.

Mr. Foy, resolution that the Committee on Finance be required to report the revenue bill at an early day, and to so amend it as to reduce the tax on Spiritous Liquors, and to strike out the tax on Itinerant Liquor peddlers and on labor.

Mr. Love of Jackson moved to rescind the motion to print all resolutions on Federal Affairs, which was carried.

Mr. Autrey, Bill to amend the Revenue Law.

Mr. Potts, a bill for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies.

Mr. Wright, a bill to enable the Western R. R. Co. to extend their road from the Coalfields to the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Barringer, a bill to incorporate the Edinburg Male and Female Academy.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to amend the Revised Code, so as to allow Jews to hold office.

Mr. Martin, a bill concerning county taxes.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill for the protection of Guilford Co.

Mr. Wright moved that a message be sent to the Senate with a proposition to go into the election of Superintendent of Common Schools. Adopted.

Mr. Folk moved a reconsideration, and after an extended discussion, in which Messrs. Wright, Hayes, Crumpler, Hall and Bridgers participated, the motion to reconsider was lost. Ayes 26, Nays 81.

A proposition from the Senate to adjourn from tomorrow (Wednesday) to Monday the 3d December, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Ferebee then moved that a proposition be sent to the Senate to adjourn from Wednesday to Friday, 11 o'clock A. M. Adopted.

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28th, 1860.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthal of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Humphrey offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on peddlers and other vendors of spiritous liquors. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit and putting in nomination Elias C. Hines.

On motion of Mr. Walker, leave of absence until Tuesday next was granted to Mr. Avery, domestic affliction requiring his presence at home.

The House concurred in the proposition to elect a Solicitor for the 1st Circuit and announced that Messrs. Elias C. Hines and J. J. Yeates were in nomination. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Simmons and Eure to superintend the election. Mr Eure subsequently reported that Mr Hines was duly elected: Hines 86, Yeates 66, James W Hinton 1.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker, a message was sent to the House proposing to elect forthwith a Secretary of State. Mr. Whitaker nominated Rufus H. Page, the present incumbent.

The House concurred in the proposition and Messrs. Whitaker and Dowd were appointed to superintend the election. Mr Dowd reported that Mr Page was unanimously re-elected.

A message was received from the House concurring in the Senate's proposal to print the report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

A message from the House proposing to go into an election of a Superintendent of Common Schools, and nominating Calvin H. Wiley, the present incumbent, was concurred in, and Messrs. Ramsay of Rowan and Thomas of Davidson were appointed to superintend the election. Mr Thomas reported that Mr Wiley had received 147 votes, scattering 2.

On motion of Mr. Hall, a message was sent to the House proposing to proceed at once to elect a Judge for the 5th Judicial Circuit. The Hon. R. S. French and Eardly L. Holmes Esq. were put in nomination. Mr Hall reported that Judge French was duly elected, having received 88 votes, Holmes 66, scattering 2.

A message was received from the House transmitting the returns of the Presidential election, which had been received from the Governor yesterday. On motion of Mr Avery they were ordered to be filed among the archives of the State.

A message from the House proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the 7th Judicial circuit was concurred in. Messrs David Coleman and C. T. N. Davis were put in nomination, and Messrs Dockery and Dickson were appointed to superintend the election. Mr Dickson subsequently reported that Mr Coleman was duly elected: Coleman 89, Davis 62, Burton 1.

On motion of Mr Simpson, the election of Comptroller was held. Mr S. reported that Curtis H. Brogden had received 149 votes and was re-elected. Scattering 2.

An election for Engrossing Clerk was held: J W Pinnix received 95 votes and was elected; Rob't W Seawell 52, scattering 8.

A message was received from the House proposing to adjourn over until Friday 12 o'clock. The Senate refused to concur.

Mr Humphrey introduced a bill to allow free persons of color to become slaves by choosing masters.

Mr Avery offered a resolution, "that the Senate will not consider any bill or resolution of a public nature, nor any nomination, until Monday next." Rejected.

Adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

HANGS FIRE.—The Legislature has, we believe, disposed of all the offices except that of U. S. Senator, as to which there is something mysterious. Mr Clingman got the nomination a week ago, and was evidently highly elated thereat; but we learn from Raleigh that he now manifests great uneasiness, knowing as he does that he depends alone on the scorpion whip of the caucus. His friends urge an immediate election, but the more conservative of the party, particularly the old liners, insist upon waiting for further developments. It is no doubt a bitter pill, but Clingman will doubtless be swallowed.

☞ Many applications come to us by letter and otherwise, from our subscribers in the Legislature, to send their papers to Raleigh during the session. That has been done in every case from the beginning of the session, (in addition to sending to their usual address,) and if the papers have not been received, as we learn in some instances, the fault is not here. To avoid any miscarriage hereafter, we send separate packages, directed, one to the Senate, the other to the House of Commons.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD ON "THE ISSUES OF THE DAY."—The Standard of the 24th inst. says:—

"There are but two leading issues at this time before the people of this State, all others having been settled. These issues are,

1st. The alteration of the Constitution of this State, by the legislative mode, so as to place slaves as taxables on the same footing with land.

2d. The preservation of the Union according to the Constitution.

We shall discuss these issues at length in future numbers. We are in favor of altering the Constitution in the mode and for the purpose designated; and while we will not submit to the administration of the federal government on black Republican principles, we are in favor of trying Mr. Lincoln, and opposed to breaking up the government at this time and for existing causes.

Several bills have already been introduced into the Legislature with the view of altering the Constitution. We have no hesitation in saying that we prefer Mr. Bledsoe's bill, which we publish to-day, to any bill which has been introduced."

BLACK REPUBLICAN INTOLERANCE.—The Utica, N. Y. Observer says that Elder Salisbury, a Minister of the M. E. Church North, at Caughdenoy, in that State, has been formally excommunicated for the sin of voting for Douglas for President!

WHAT NEW YORK HAS LOST.—Tuesday's Journal of Commerce says:—

"The president of one of the banks of this city, who has few superiors as an intelligent man or a sound financier, expresses his conviction that, during the present financial crisis, this city has already lost *fifty millions* of dollars. A depressed Republican earnestly inquired of him "when this decline in stocks was going to stop?" He replied, "Never! until you repeal all your Liberty Bills, and give the South their rights."

We are in receipt of a private letter from Vermont announcing that a movement has been made in its legislature to repeal the Personal liberty laws on its statute book, and that this movement will probably be successful.—*N. Y. World.*

Deep River Mines.—We understand from a private letter received by a gentleman in this place, that Mr. C. B. Dungan, of Philadelphia, has been out to examine the state of the Deep River works, with a view of re-opening mining operations there. He found the navigation opened, and the mines (the Egypt, we presume,) are to be opened at once, or at least operations for opening them commenced at once, although some time must elapse before actual mining can be proceeded with.—*Wil. Journal.*

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.
Jane Baker vs. James Baker.

Petition for Divorce. A Vinculo Matirmonii.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, James Baker, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the Petition filed against him, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. 1860.

78*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.
The Bill of Complaint of Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, and Isham P. Walters,
Against
Albert Peacock, and Robert McKenzie.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, Albert Peacock, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to make his personal appearance at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint against him filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, 1860.

78*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

So. Carolina Legislature.—COLUMBIA, Nov. 28.—Many pages of Governor Gist's Message to the Legislature are devoted to the local affairs of the State. He says that in view of her secession, it becomes doubly important for her to have direct trade with Europe, and advises the encouragement of all enterprises for that purpose by guaranties of 5 per cent. Referring to postal matters, he says that he is authorized by the Postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the Federal Governmept, obey the call of the State, and make an offer of his services. This, together with the resignations of postmasters generally will enable the State without embarrassment to make postal arrangements for herself. He suggests as a temporary expedient the use of Adams & Co's Express. He further suggests that arrangements will probably be made between the State and the federal authorities which will give time until other States secede and a Southern Confederacy be formed. If the federal government shall insist upon considering South Carolina in the Union after the Ordinance of Secession is adopted, the present postal relations must cease and others under State authority be substituted. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States that will not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, so that they can keep their slave property within their own borders. The only alternative that would then be left them would be emancipation. He hopes, however, that all the Slave States will unite in the Southern Confederacy. He advises the passage of ample and stringent laws against abolition incendiaries; to support the Lynching system. To deter from their violation the rigid enforcement of these laws should be provided for. In referring to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia, and the failure to obtain co-operation in a Southern Conference of any States except Mississippi and Alabama, he says that all hope of concerted action at the South is lost, and but one course is left for South Carolina, consistently with her honor, interest and safety, and that is to look neither right nor left, but go straight forward for the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions of conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain any proposition looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will immediately follow, and other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says that it is gratifying to know that if a resort to arms is necessary, we have the tender of volunteers from all the Southern States and some of the Northern, who will repair promptly to our standard and share our fortunes. He concludes thus:

"I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion any attempt will be made by the present administration to coerce South Carolina after secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defences or interfering in our imports and exports. But if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue and meet it as men, and free men, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27.—A Resolution has been offered in the Legislature enquiring into the expediency of providing a coast police for South Carolina; the committee made a report recommending negotiating a loan and not taxing the people, and proposed issuing bonds to small amounts, relying upon the patriotism of citizens to take up the same.

The Comptroller General's report details the system of land tax, and says that over ten millions of acres are returned, which are valued at 20 cents per acre agreeably to the law of 1815. He advises an alteration in the law to increase the revenue; objects to the system of banking in the State, but considers those institutions as solvent as any Northern banks; advises incidentally a granite capitol at Columbia as the capitol of the Southern confederacy. The public debt in stocks and bonds is $4,406,000. The aggregate receipts from taxes are near $600,000. The average tax on lands is a fraction less than 5 cents per acre.

The military committee reported that in case of coercion or any act indicating a preparation to coerce, that the Governor call out the forces to resist, and invite aid, if necessary, from other States. The committee advised the establishment of a board of ordnance and the adoption of all means necessary.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—The money pressure continues unabated to-day. The South Carolina Railroad discharged one hundred hands.

It is rumored, on good authority, that the military committee will report to the Legislature a bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance; also a bill empowering the Governor to call out the State troops immediately in case coercion is attempted.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 27.—The Legislature has merely organized. The Governor's Message has been delivered. Its tone is uncompromising, and the members are unanimous for Secession.

No Federal Court.—We are requested by T. P. Walker, late Deputy Marshal, to state that the attendance of the jurors summoned for the session of the Federal Court, to have been held in this city on next Monday, will not be required.

Columbia South Carolinian.

Retaliating on Them.—The New Haven (Ct.) News, of the 22d, says a company of young men left there a few days since to fish in Georgia waters, a business they have followed for several years, and adds:

"On reaching the Savannah, they were astonished to learn that they could not be allowed to fish there, as they were from the North. Assurance that their intentions were honorable, and urgent requests to be allowed to remain, were of no use, and they were compelled to come home poorer than they went by a good many dollars."

Gov. Packer and the Abolitionists.—Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, received a letter, signed

A PREGNANT SUGGESTION.

It is matter of notoriety that the Southern States which contain the largest number of advocates for secession and disunion are the States which have suffered least in the past from any of the aggressions charged upon the Federal Government or their confederate States of the North. It is also matter of notoriety that the Southern States which (lying on the border) have suffered most from the sectional disturbances that have so long prevailed are precisely those of the slave-holding States which are least disposed to adopt the policy of separation.

What is the indubitable inference from this? Simply that the policy of disunion finds its most strenuous supporters among those *who look to it for the attainment of future purposes*, and not at all for the cure of past grievances. If the latter were the inspiring causes of the movement it would proceed from the States which have the most, we may almost say the only, substantial reason for complaint.

Reduced then, to the inevitable logical necessity of finding the *primum mobile* of this agitation, so far as it takes its motives from calculations of interest in some prospective aims which cannot be secured in the Union, but may be secured in a "Southern Confederacy," we obtain a useful hint on the subject from the following prudent outgivings, which are commended to the special attention of our readers in the border slaveholding States. We quote from the communication of a writer in the Charleston Courier, who signs himself "A Southern Planter," and who, after stating the labor demands of the South, expresses the hope that the South Carolina Convention will not discuss the question of reviving the foreign slave trade, and he gives as a reason for this cautious reserve that such a discussion may repel and disgust the frontier States. He says:

"The question of more labor and the opening of the slave trade should be postponed *until all the slave States that are willing to unite with us in forming a Southern Confederacy have perfected their internal arrangements;* nor should any measure that is calculated to keep any of our Southern States from us be argued or acted upon by the Convention. The opening of the African slave trade I am satisfied *will have an important bearing on the action of many of the present frontier States*, either in uniting them with or separating them from us: and even if a common destiny forces them into connexion with us hereafter, it would be preferable for them to become willing rather than unwilling co-partners in our concern. This question also will have much influence with the great nations of Europe in acknowledging our independence, and will create a like interest in the commercial treaties they may form with us."

In other words, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and the rest are to be inveigled into the new Union before the real objects of it are declared. They are necessary to strengthen the Confederacy; but, after they shall have been used for this purpose, the opinion, not only of the border States, but of the civilized world against the revival of this deplorable traffic may be successfully braved. Who shall venture to predict the disasters—moral, social, and financial—that may ensue to the beneficent form of servitude which now exists in the South if the arrangements of the present Constitution be disturbed?

National Intelligencer.

Proposed National Convention.—The following is the resolution introduced into the Georgia Senate for a National Convention:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that the Executive of this State be requested to give notice to the several States of this Union that have violated the Constitution, in their legislative capacities as States, that the contract, as to them, is at an end; and also those States that have not violated the Constitution, in their State capacities, that Georgia has resumed her sovereignty and delegated powers, but will not consider the compact dissolved as to them, but will most heartily co-operate with them in defending and protecting the Constitution which our fathers gave us, both in letter and in spirit. And, for the furtherance of this object, we therefore recommend the call of a Convention, without delay, of all those States that are willing to abide by the Constitution, to assemble on the 8th day of January next, at such place as the several States shall think most available, for the purpose of forming a Union; and that the several States call Conventions of their people to ratify their action in the same manner and form that the present Constitution was ratified; or in such other manner as the people of the several sovereign States shall think proper.

Southern Policy.—Now is the time, says the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, to urge Southern direct trade and home manufactures. Each Southern State ought to exert all its energies to increase its internal economical strength. Every domestic enterprise that is essential to home comfort and safety should be encouraged. All should unite in these *peaceful* measures for securing *true independence and security*. Virginia should stimulate its home manufactures, labor for direct trade, build more manufactories, encourage ship-building, and improve in every possible way her present system of agriculture. Our State has the means and capabilities of an empire in itself. We need not be dependent upon the North, nor permit ourselves to be regarded as an "appendage to the Cotton States."

Not Bad.—The following story is told of an occurrence in South Carolina a few days ago:—

"In addition to the regular corps already in existence, volunteer companies are being continually formed. The desire of each one of the members of these new companies to occupy the *place d' honneur* in his particular squad was amusingly exemplified not long ago. In a town in the vicinity of Charleston a body of the citizens met to form themselves into a volunteer rifle corps. All the preliminaries being arranged, the election of officers came in order. It now soon became patent to the meanest understanding that each individual member was bound to have an office. As such a scheme, carried out, would not be according to Hoyle, or "Hardee's Tactics," one cleverer than the rest suggested that all who desired to become officers should retire during the balloting. The suggestion was acted upon. Three persons were left in the room to conduct the election! The three, notwithstanding they had been thus shamefully deserted, determined to do their duty nobly. They proceeded at once to business. After a litte time had elapsed, the outsiders were called in, and informed with much seriousness that the meeting had had great difficulty in making a choice, as the claims of all those who had retired were so conspicuous. The electors had concluded, therefore, that the only way to settle the difficulty and give satisfaction to all, was to elect themselves to the three principal offices. They had accordingly done so."

An Enthusiastic Carolinian.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York World writes:

Captain Berry is a very fierce patriot, indeed, as you may judge from a remark that he once made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina," said he, "than die a natural death in any other State."

It is said that the sounds, inlets, bays, and rivers of Eastern North Carolina are alive with ducks, geese, and swans, particularly the geese and swans. It is asserted by those who have passed their lives among the wild-fowl hunters of North Carolina that so many swans were never seen in one season before.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

The New York Times, a most influential Republican paper, has the following special dispatch:—

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Several leading Republicans are now here, and consultations have been held with several prominent Southern men as to the best remedy, if any, for the dangers which threaten the country. One proposition, which seemed to meet with favor among the Republicans, was that Mr. Lincoln should disarm secession on account of his election, by announcing his cabinet so soon as the electoral vote shall have been cast. It is suggested that this would furnish the conservative men of the South with an effective weapon for the Union, provided the list included three men from the South who command the confidence of the whole country,—for instance, such men as Scott of Virginia, Graham of North Carolina, and Sharkey of Mississippi. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln will be perfectly willing to do this, though unusual, if it would pour oil on the troubled waters.

It is also said that on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, an influential member of the Republican Party will offer Resolutions in Congress, declaring the rights of the several States in terms which must be satisfactory to every Union-loving man in the South, with the emphatic declaration that this bill of rights the Republican Party is willing to embody in the Constitution. Should this be done, all excitement, it is believed, will subside in forty-eight hours, and reason will resume her sway, to the chagrin and mortification of those who have labored so long and so earnestly to break up the Confederacy.

It is certain that the Republican Party, so far as it is represented by those who have arrived in Washington, is entirely willing, not only to do full justice to the South, but to give every constitutional guarantee to the same. If disunion must come, it appears that the South will be made to shoulder the responsibility. Strong hopes are expressed, to-day, that by some prompt action next week, and by an announcement of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, prior to the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, the Union will yet be saved.

It is now well ascertained that Judge Taney has not agreed to resign, although frequently approached on the subject, and requested to do so. The dispatch announcing his resignation, and that it created no surprise on the public mind, was only an ingenious device to induce his resignation. It has been urged upon him that although his mental vigor is unimpaired, his delicate health will hardly justify the hope that he can continue to serve through Mr. Lincoln's term; and therefore, to keep the appointment of his successor out of Mr. Lincoln's hands, he should resign now. It has even been proposed, in view of Judge Taney's being a poor man, to make up a sum of money for him to retire on. But his present purpose, as I understand from those who are presumed to know, is to "die in the harness."

A SOUTHRON VISITS MR. LINCOLN.

The only article of a conservative character we have observed in the Charleston journals within the last two or three weeks is the following, which we find in the Charleston Courier of Saturday last, credited to a Tennessee paper. Is it true?

From the Charleston Courier of November 24.

A Southern Planter Visits Mr. Lincoln.—Lincoln's Policy as Defined by himself.—A wealthy planter of Mississippi, a native of Maury county, (Tenn.) and a Breckinridge Democrat, passed through this city on Saturday last, and related to a gentleman of one of the upper counties, whom we know to be entirely reliable, the following. We take the liberty of giving the facts elicited publicity because of their importance:

This planter desired to purchase an additional supply of negroes to pick his present crop of cotton, but feared to do so on account of the great depreciation in their value and the alarming excitement which pervaded the South. In order to ascertain from his own lips Mr. Lincoln's policy, he visited him at his residence in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln informed him that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States, or with the inter-State slave trade; that he was opposed to abolishing or interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia; and that he was only opposed to its extension in the Territories, but added "that was only an opinion of his." He was then asked what would he do in the event that South Carolina seceded from the Union? He replied that he would let her go if Congress did not pass a "force bill." He stated that if no one would accept office in that State, of course they could receive no benefit from the Government, and the whole expense for the distribution of the mails would devolve on her own citizens. He concluded by advising the Mississippian to purchase as many negroes as he needed; and expressed the opinion that, in twelve months, slave property would be worth more than it ever has been.

Upon these assurances the gentleman was, on Saturday, making his way to Virginia to purchase more negroes. He says that Lincoln is a man of profound acquirements, and that he doubts not will make as good if not a better President than Mr. Buchanan had done.

Chattanooga Gazette

Good Signs at Home.—We have already noted with satisfaction and pleasure, the conciliatory proposition of the Times and Albany Journal touching fugitives from service. The former proposes to indemnify the owner of every escaped slave, from the Federal or State Treasury, wherever the duty of restoring him remains unfulfilled, and the latter to "arm the Federal authorities with all needful power to execute" the Fugitive Slave law, "make all *counties* liable for the value of slaves rescued within their bounds," and then "restore the Missouri Compromise Line," thus "securing to the South all territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its peculiar institution." Now comes the Utica Herald, with these remarks:

"For ourselves we are sick of Africa. We do not wish to see the black hordes of that benighted continent precipitated upon our shores. We wish there was not a negro in the country. We wish it could be consistent with the purposes of a kind Providence to abolish the race altogether. It has long proved our curse; it threatens to prove our destruction as well."

These are changes of tone and opinion, and come from those who have power, and who are in authority. We regard them not only as reasonable, but as well meant overtures to secure the peace of the country. Equally so are the propositions discussed in Vermont, Massachusetts and other States, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills passed by their respective Legislatures. As no man need be ashamed of receding from an unjustifiable position, so all good citizens should recognise every step advanced in the right direction as so much gained in the cause of the country.

New York Express, 29th.

The Sober Second Thought.—In the eighth Middlesex District of Massachusetts, composed of the towns of Newton and Brighton, there was an election on Tuesday last to choose a Representative, there having been a tie vote at the general election between Messrs. George E. Allen, Republican, and Frederick Barden, Union. The same candidates were supported, and the following was the result:

Allen, Rep., 332; Barden, Union, 458.

This shows a decided reaction already in Massachusetts, and we doubt not that the same is the case in most of the New England States.

An Expression of Union Sentiments.—There was a "Union" incident at the St. Louis theatre the other night which "brought down the house." Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailor's costume, holding the star-spangled banner, which she tossed to Mr. Florence, at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars aloud, and exclaimed with deep feeling. "Thank God, they are all there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm lasted several minutes.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens in the vicinity of Blockersville, Cumberland county, on Thursday the 29th November, the following proceedings were had: Kelly Sessoms, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the Rev. L. Culbreth was requested to act as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, Dr. L. W. Martin, S. R. Hawley, Esq. and Mr. James M. Williamson, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the meeting. After a short absence the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which after a full and free interchange of opinion were adopted by a *rising* vote, 37 for and 1 against them.

WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived in the history of our National affairs, when it becomes every *Patriot* to lay aside all minor considerations and look calmly at the issues now before the Country, not as partizans, but as Americans; and whereas we deem it our duty, as well as our privilege, to give expression to our views on the exciting topics of the day. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do not consider the election of Abraham Lincoln a just cause for the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we yield to none in our devotion to the South or her institutions, but at the same time we are not willing to aid in precipitating the Southern States into a revolution, and thereby bring on all the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That we deplore the election of Lincoln as a National calamity, but as he was chosen by a legal election, we feel it incumbent upon us to "Wait and Watch," until he shall attempt to infringe upon our rights before we commit ourselves unreservedly to secession.

Resolved, That should any effort be made by Lincoln to deprive the South of any of her rights, we stand ready to unite in the defence of those rights to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediate action, so far as placing the State in the best possible condition for defence is concerned in order to meet any emergency which may arise in the future.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings to the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, with a request to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned.

KELLY SESSOMS, Ch'n.

L. CULBRETH, Sec'y.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,

COLUMBIA, S. C. Nov. 26, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Formerly the politicians had the matter of Secession &c., in their hands; now the people have it in their hands; their verdict is made up, will be rendered in a few days, and this will be the Republic of South Carolina on the 18th of December next. We will then declare ourselves a free and independent people. We expect to hear alarming news from Washington, even an attempt at coercion, and if it is from the proper authorities, there will be a salute of fifteen guns fired from the mountains to the Seaboard, in honor of a united South. I have been at many prominent points in this State, for the last 10 days. I find every body in favor of Secession. And before this State would *Crawfish* now, the North would have to walk over their dead bodies. S. M. T.

Extract from another letter, from a gentleman traveling in S. C.:—

I have been in this section for several days. The excitement in relation to the disunion movement is intense, and will, from appearances, increase in intensity, until a collision with the general government be unavoidable. Meetings and resolves appear to be the order of the day, with any amount of blood and thunder speeches; whilst a banner on which is a lone star, flutters to the breeze, indicating, as we suppose, the present position, and determination of the State to act alone.

The very sudden reaction however, in the price of cotton and other property, especially in the former, as cotton is flat, is producing a corresponding reaction in the public mind among those engaged in the farming interest, and will, it is thought, ultimate in the "sober second thought," which promises a more conservative and healthful state of the public mind.

It is to be regretted that a people so much alive to the proprieties and courtesies of life, as South Carolinians are, should permit their heads to be so badly turned on political matters, as to suffer "madness to rule the hour," as it verily does at the present time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—As the time approaches for the meeting of Congress, the excitement becomes intensified here, and serious apprehensions are expressed as to what may be the result of the first week's session. One rash expression may be the torch to ignite the magazine. Several members of Congress have arrived to-day, and they all agree as to the imminent dangers which surround them. A Western member fixes three weeks as the limit of the session, while Hon. Henry Winter Davis, one of the most independent members of the body, expresses the hope that something may be done to save the country.

Gen. Clark, of Missouri, openly announces that his State wild stand aloof from either a Northern or a Southern Confederacy, and if necessary will organize a separate Government.

Several letters received to-day from leading men in Virginia state that the secession feeling has so increased within the past ten days that the people are but little behind South Carolina.

An editorial leader in the Kentucky Statesman, Mr. Breckinridge's organ, appealing to the conservative element of the South, is known here to have been written by Mr. B. himself. The appeal may be too late.—*N. Y. Times, 29th.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, who is now here, avers that there is but one way to preserve the confederacy intact; and that is by calling a national convention for the repeal of all objectionable laws in the Northern States and guaranteeing that the South shall have no cause of complaint in future.

It is strongly intimated that a proposition will be introduced early in the session, having for its object the revision of the Constitution, so that provisions hall be made for settling the differences existing between the sections on the slavery question, and for giving the South protection for what she assumes to be her rights. Such is the intimation, which you have for what it is worth.

It is reliably affirmed that Senators Wigfall, Davis, and others, have indicated to the President that the best policy will be not to be too severe against the secession movement; further, that the recommendation of a national convention would do much to quiet the secession feeling.—*World.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, replies to a petition for a special session of the Legislature, declining to convene it. He is unwilling to place Maryland in a position of appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union, whilst he is ready to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the Union.

Items from Washington.—It seems quite certain that South Carolina will, in spite of all remonstrances from her sister States, try to precipitate disunion. She will pass her ordinances for secession, never again to enter a Union with a non-slaveholding State on any terms whatever, and will enact the diplomatic performance of sending to Washington her Minister Plenipotentiary or her high Commissioners, who, of course, cannot be recognized in any such capacity. Thereupon she will undertake to occupy the fortifications in South Carolina belonging to the United States, and the Custom Houses of the ports, and will thus begin war on the Federal Government.

Mr. Memminger speaks in South Carolina, and others write to personal friends here, intimating that the idea of peaceable secession is, in their own opinion, out of the question.

The extensive preparations, all the measures of arming the South, prove that the secessionists know they are revolutionists—nothing less or more. They expect to be considered by the federal government in no other aspect.

In the event of a Southern Confederacy, South Carolina has indicated her intention to force upon it free trade, which involves an insupportable direct tax to sustain the government. Sould her confederates oppose this, she will, doubtless, secede from them, and adopt, on her own account, free trade in its broadest sense, and the importation of African slaves.

It is said here that the tax upon her people to sustain her as an independent power would depopulate the State in two years.

The free importation of African slaves by South Carolina would render slave property in the border States almost valueless.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the subscriber by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., for the purposes therein specified, that

Valuable Tract of Land,

known as the Mumford Swamp, situated within the limits of the Town of Fayetteville, and containing 110 Acres, will be offered for sale at the Market House, on Wednesday Dec. 5th, 1860.

The tract has recently been surveyed, and laid off in lots of from 5 to 12 acres each; with a street running through from Winslow to Gillespie street, near the centre of the tract, so that every lot will have a street front. The whole or any part will be sold at private sale, by application to the subscriber at his office, where a plot of the lands may be seen. It is the best farming land in the County or in the State, as every one knows who has seen the heavy crops of Hay made on it during the last 10 or 12 years.

Mr. Curtis has a plot of the land, and will take pleasure in showing it to any one wishing to examine it.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1860. 68-its

LAND ON CAPE FEAR RIVER FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall Term 1860, upon the petition of Daniel Butler and wife—Sarah Cutler, Edward Edwards and others, heirs at law, of Robert Edwards, dec'd, of William G. McDonald and others, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, a valuable Tract of LAND, situated on the Cape Fear River, below Fayetteville, some 12 or 13 miles, adjoining the lands of John T. Gilmore, Wm. G. McDonald, G. T. Thagard, and others, containing 178 acres more or less.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, balance upon a credit of Six months, with interest from date.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.

Nov. 28. 74-4w*

To Close Business!

WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF THE NEW and desirable STOCK on HAND, at

Prices to save Cost only, for Cash!

The Manufactured

Clothing is our own superior make,

latest style, reliable fabrics.

The stock of Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c.,

Will compare favorably with any in the State.

We will close the

Entire Stock at Wholesale or Retail.

To any person desirous of engaging in the business, we will sell the Stock, Store Fixtures, &c., &c., upon favorable terms. The business is well established, profitably conducted, and promises an increase in sales annually.

Our BOOKS are CLOSED TO ANY further CREDIT from THIS DATE, in order that we may wind up the business as speedily as possible.

In view of this determination, our friends and patrons will see the necessity for an

Early settlement of their Notes and Accounts.

In connection with the above announcement, we tender to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country our grateful acknowledgments for their very liberal and increasing patronage.

Bargains! Bargains!

In Superior Goods, at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S

Clothing and Furnishing Store,

21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 28. 74tf

SELLING OFF

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of

Silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, Debeges, Valencias; French, English and American Prints; Bonnets, Artificials, Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Cloaks; Shawls; Housekeeping Goods; Table Linens; Hosiery; Zephyr Work; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;

Ready-Made Clothing;

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices; Umbrellas; Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Will be offered much below the usual

COST FOR CASH.

A rare opportunity for all those wishing new Goods at a great Bargain.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1860. 73itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,

Piano Manufacturers;

No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Give them no Quarters.—We tell the people of this State that we have reason to believe that the disunion leaders of both parties are already parcelling out the offices under the new order of things which they are seeking to establish. The lust for office under new forms has much to do in exciting and pushing forward the disunion movement. The Southern States, it seems, are to be consulted, but no demand is to be made on the North to do us justice.

We appeal to the people of the State to hold meetings and rebuke these calculations and these disunion schemes. Rouse up, ye men of the State of all classes and all parties, and take the affairs of your own government into your own hands.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Fire-Eaters.—It is not every man who "swears terribly in Flanders" who will fight the enemy when the drum taps and the bugle calls to war. Some persons are exceedingly brave as long as they are held. It is one thing to talk, but it is another thing to do. Those who speak of their fellow-citizens who are for a Constitutional Union, as submissionists, may not be found very far in front when dangers are upon us. The bravest men we have ever known were the most quiet. Men who eat fire on paper, or who roll out fire from their tongues on the air, are not necessarily Napoleons or Scotts.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Where They are Made.—The following item appears in the Wilmington Herald of Saturday last:

"We were informed by a friend, while travelling down the bay, day before yesterday, that there is a woman *on Broadway, N. Y.*, now engaged in making Palmetto flags, for South Carolina!"

So we go. The Palmetto flags, the fire arms, and we suppose the cockades are all manufactured North, and that too by our *enemies*. We get the *trash* and they get our *gold*, and so we are *building ourselves up!* A good many of the rampant seceders were manufactured North too, for the most violent seceders we know of are southernized yankees and foreigners.—*Newbern Progress.*

Union Meeting.—A meeting of the Union men of Beaufort County of all parties, will be held in the Court House in this town, on Tuesday evening of Beaufort County Court, at 7 o'clock.

Washington Dispatch.

Beaufort Court.—Beaufort Superior Court was in session last week. On Wednesday morning the Messrs. Lathams were arraigned under an indictment for murder, for the homicide of the late John W. Grist, and pleaded "not guilty." Upon affidavit of the Solicitor, the case was removed to Pitt County for trial, and at the suggestion of the State's counsel, the Messrs. Lathams were admitted to bail and discharged from custody.

Washington Dispatch.

Pardoned.—Norment, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at the late term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, for the murder of Tittermerry, has been pardoned by Gov. Ellis.—*Iredell Express.*

The Hitchings.—In reply to our inquiry of last week a correspondent at Ansonville states that the Hitchings are in Philadelphia. He learns from a friend recently from Pekin, N. C., that the wife of the elder had received a letter from him in which he laughs at those who set him at liberty in South Carolina. He calculates on returning South, to plot more mischief. If he does, we judge he will not escape as easy as he did either at Pekin or Clio.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

A Grand Daughter of Flora McDonald.—An aged maiden lady, Miss Mary McLeod, died on October 29, at the village of Stein, Warnish, at Skye. She was the daughter of the late Major Alexander McLeod, by Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. McDonald, of Kingsburg, better known by her maiden name of Flora McDonald—a name celebrated in history. She had been long in infirm health, and had nearly reached the age of ninety.—*London Times.*

South Carolina Conference.—The regular Annual Session of this body will commence in the city of Columbia on Thursday, the 13th December.

Decline in the Price of Slaves.—A valuable young negro man was sold in Upper Malboro', Md., at public sale, on Monday, the 26th inst., for $850. A month ago he would have brought $1,500.

Richmond (Va.) Money Market.—Notes of the South Carolina banks are at ten per cent. discount here, and the Planters' and Miners' Bank of North Carolina at twenty per cent. All other banks in North Carolina are at five per cent. discount.

S. C. Members of Congress.—The South Carolinian says: We learn that all our members of the Federal House of Representatives have determined to go on to Washington and resign there. We are informed that there are members from other Southern States who are desirous of conferring with them in the steps towards the consummation of a Southern Confederacy. This arrangement will not interfere with the discharge of their duties as delegates to the State Convention.

The Electoral College.—The Electors of President and Vice President meet on Wednesday, December 5th, at the Capitals of their respective States.

The State Conventions.—It is said that the State Convention in South Carolina is called for the purpose of seceding, that of Georgia for deliberating, and those of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana for consulting.

Georgia Census.—The census of Georgia shows a population of 1,075,977, an increase of 61,559 since 1850. Thirty counties show a loss, and ninety-eight counties a gain.

Census of New Jersey.—The population of the State of New Jersey, according to the census just taken, is a fraction over 600,000. This will enable the state to retain her present delegation in Congress, even though the ratio should be fixed as high as 132,000 inhabitants to each representative. The increase of population in ten years is about 170,000.

The First U. S. Mail for Japan.—The ship Zenas Coffin, Capt. Benj. F. Riddell, of Nantucket, Mass., is soon to take the first U. S. mail ever despatched from this country to Japan, the contract having been secured by Chas. R. Chadwick, of Nantucket, who has an interest in the permanent contract for the regular transportation of the Japan mail.

Edward Young Hill, a native of South Carolina, while speaking at La Grange, Ga., Nov. 19th, in the midst of a State Rights speech, was stricken with paralysis, under the effects of which he has been rapidly sinking ever since. He now lies speechless, and almost without consciousness, and his friends have no hopes of his recovery.

Judge Taney.—The "Exchange," published at Baltimore, the residence of Judge Taney, contradicts the report of his resignation which obtained publicity in a New York paper a day or two ago, and adds: "We have reason to believe that the Chief Justice does not contemplate handing in his resignation to Mr. Buchanan now or at any other time."

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Final Result in Virginia.—Nine Bell and Six Breckinridge Electors Declared to be Elected!—It will be seen by Governor Letcher's proclamation, that he has decided to divide the electoral vote of this State between Bell and Breckinridge, in the proportion of nine to six. He has been brought to this conclusion, in the face of an apparent clear majority for Bell of 300, by applied acquiescence in the opinions of the Attorney General upon the questions arising from informalities in the returns.

The following is the official vote for each elector. It will be observed that Mr. Preston falls behind Mr. J. W. Massie only 322 votes. The returns from the counties of Clay and McDowell were rejected on account of informalities. The aggregate Bell *vote* in these two counties as returned was only 154. The counties of Wyoming and Webster are reported to have given a majority for Bell of 44.

Bell Electors.—Elected.—Thos. Bruce, 74,304; Nicholas Maduke Johnson, 74,304; L. J. Bowden, 74,304; J. J. Jackson, Jr., 74,304; F. T. Anderson, 74,298; R. S. Shackleford, 74,157; A. B. Caldwell, 73,919; L. S. Chandler, 73,919; Jos. Christian, 73,877.

Not Elected.—W. Preston, 73,707; J. T. Thornton, 72,988; Travis H. Epes, 72,943; J. F. Johnson, 72,892; W. R. Staples, 72,527; A. E. Kennedy, 72,180.

Breckinridge Electors.—Elected.—Wm. Lamb, 74,119; Jno. R. Edmunds, 74,119; James Lyons, 74,119; R. L. Claybrook, 74,119; Wm. H. Anthony, 74,119; J. S. Massie, 74,029.

Not Elected.—J. B. Dunn, 73,459; Z. Kidwell, 73,395; Thos. F. Goode, 72,945; T. T. Tredway, 72,736; R. H. Douglas, 72,403; Epps Hunton, 72,338; J. G. Scott, 72,331; J. L. Kemper, 71,561; T. M. Isbell, 70,966.

Richmond Whig.

Georgia.—We find in the last Milledgeville Recorder the official vote of all the counties in Georgia. It sums up for Breckinridge 52,843; Bell 43,884, Douglas 11,606. Majority again Breckinridge, 3,489.

The Vote of Kentucky.—The official vote of this State is as follows:

Bell 66,016; Breckinridge 52,835; Douglas 25,644; Lincoln 1,468.

Vermont.—The official result of the Presidential vote of Vermont is as follows:

Lincoln 33,888; Douglas 8,748; Breckinridge 1,859; Bell 217.

Connecticut—Official.—The vote as follows:

Lincoln, 43,792; Douglas, 17,374; Breckinridge, 16,493; Bell, 3,337.

Vote of Maine.—The official count stands as follows:—

Lincoln, 62,370; Douglas, 29,476; Breckinridge, 6,388; Bell, 2,008.

Vote of Tennessee.—Bell 69,710; Breckinridge 65,053; Douglas 10,384. Bell's plurality 4,657.

The vote of Ohio for President.—Official.—Lincoln, 231,610; Douglas, 187,230; Bell, 12,194; Breckinridge, 11,405; Smith, 119.

California and Oregon Election.—We have news from the Pacific side to the 17th inst., telegraphed from Fort Kearney, received there by the Pony Express. The returns of the Presidential Election throughout California were so complete as to render certain the success of the Republicans. All parties conceded that Lincoln had carried the State. Returns from most of the counties in Oregon had also been published, which leave little doubt that Lincoln had likewise carried that State. Political animosities had greatly moderated in California and all parties were anxiously waiting for news influencing the disposition of the Southern States.

Important from China.—It appears by the latest intelligence from China that Lord Elgin had failed to negotiate a treaty of peace at Tientsin, and in consequence had put the allied army in motion for Pekin.

A despatch from Lord Elgin, dated Tientsin September 8th, states that the Chinese Commissioners made little objection to the treaty except to the clause providing that of the total indemnity of eight million taels, one million should be paid before Tientsin was evacuated by the British troops, at which, after considerable discussion, they declared that the treaty must be first submitted to the Emperor. As this was regarded as a device to gain time, and throw the Allies into the winter, Lord Elgin, with the concurrence of Baron Gros, resolved at once to proceed to Tangcow, and gave orders to the forces accordingly.

The rupture of negotiations took place on the 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward on Pekin. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and on the 11th the outposts of the allied forces had reached a place called Yang-Tsun, forty-five miles from Pekin. It was supposed that when the army reached the walls of the capital further overtures would be made by the Imperial Mandarins. If not, the capital would be assaulted, and most probably captured.

Our Quarrel with Peru.—The dispute between the United States and Peru has at length reached a climax, and the Ministers of the two countries have received their passports. The dispute is one that any reputable lawyer could settle in five minutes. Two American vessels were seized by a Peruvian man-of-war *and confiscated*, and the only justification offered by Peru for the high-handed act is that they had taken cargoes of guano at the Chinchas contrary to the *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State. But the actual possessors of the Chinchas at the time had abolished these rules, and had substituted others, which vessels visiting the Chinchas were obliged to recognize. Peru was then distracted by civil war.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81lyrpd

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 40 1Y

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY

S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't

Sept. 18. 52-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. DECEMBER 3, 1860.

CHANGE OF TONE.—As we have had occasion to note heretofore, there is a very decided change of tone on the part of many of the ablest and most influential of the Republican papers and speakers. There are daily signs of returning reason, and if Southern newspapers would note these as eagerly as they do the silly ravings of some others of the Republicans, they might do much towards a restoration of that calmness so essential in times like these.

One of the latest instances of this better spirit we find in Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Evening Journal—the manager of New York politics. The Journal copies the following item:—

"AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.

"A resolution was offered to the Georgia Legislature demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the rendition of Fugitive Slaves; also an enlargement of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union."

And adds:—

"Here is something tangible. *It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated.* South Carolina goes ahead without "rhyme or reason." There, it is not disunion for cause, but disunion *per se*.

"Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove auspicious. With a mutual desire to harmonize differences, let us suppose that in the place of a *indirect* Fugitive Slave law—a law repugnant to manhood and honor—one should be enacted which arms the Federal authorities with all needful power for its execution, *together with a provision making* (unless where *Fugitives are rescued by violence, from officers who have them in charge, liable for the value of the slaves so rescued.*

"And in regard to the other vexed question, viz: the right of going into the Territories with slaves, *why not revive the Missouri Compromise line?* That secured to the South all territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its peculiar institution."

These propositions meet with favor with many of the leading Republican papers, the New York Times, Commercial, &c., and even the Tribune has waked up to the fact that a final settlement is necessary or a separation is inevitable. We believe, that with a little patience and calmness such a settlement may be had, and the horrors of disunion and civil war avoided.

These proposed measures indicate a near approach to such a plan as will satisfy the South, and as ought to satisfy the whole country. The repeal of the "personal liberty bills," the enforcement of the fugitive slave law or payment of the value of slaves whose recovery may be resisted, (by the city, town or State so resisting,) the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise line, *and an extension to the Pacific*, (demanded a few years ago by extremists here as the condition of remaining in the Union,) would be a series of measures which, faithfully carried out, would secure to the South all that law can secure. They would go far to stop the harboring of runaways, and would put an end to the insulting cry of "No more slave States." As for any John Brown incendiaries, the South would, as now, take care of them. If there should be any such; but, after the woful experience of the present period, and such a settlement, public opinion at the North would probably prevent any thing of that sort.

We add a portion of the New York Times's commentary on the Journal's proposition:—

"These suggestions come from a very distinguished and influential quarter, and deserve the attention which they cannot fail to receive. If the public mind throughout the North and West is sufficiently convinced that there is danger of disunion, to be ready to assent to *any* scheme of compromise, the Journal's intimations will doubtless be received with favor. As to that fact we have not sufficient evidence as yet to warrant a decided opinion. * * *

"Whatever may be the feeling just now, however, we have very little doubt that the necessity for a compromise of some sort, if peaceful relations are to be preserved, will, ere long, become more clearly apparent. We cannot resist the conviction, forced upon us by evidence of the most trustworthy character, that disunion is the *settled purpose* of South Carolina; that two or three other Slave States stand ready to second and support her in it the moment she shall take a decisive step,—and that nearly all the rest are disposed, if not determined, to join in resisting any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce them into submission. We believe this to be the actual state of the case at the present moment; and except in a very few localities at the South, we see no conservative movement of any vigor or vitality. As to the Gulf States, if there is any Union feeling in any of them, it has not yet taken any organized form.

"The danger is that any plan of compromise that can be suggested comes too soon for the North, and by-and-by will come too late for the South. The restoration of the Missouri line ought to be satisfactory to moderate, conservative men of both sections,—though in view of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the claims of the South, it would be necessary to embody it in an amendment of the Constitution. Neither section would probably run the risk of making it dependent upon an act of Congress.

"The amendment proposed by the Evening Journal of the Fugitive Slave law ought to satisfy the whole South. * * *

"It remains to be seen whether there is any desire or spirit of compromise on the part of either section. We shall be agreeably disappointed if the suggestion is not scouted,—not only by Southern journals, but by Northern opponents of the Republican Party."

GOV. GIST'S MESSAGE.—The telegraphic report of that part of Gov Gist's Message which proposes to drive the "border States" into the alternative of emancipation or annexation to the State of South Carolina, having excited equal astonishment and indignation, we copy the paragraph in full, as follows:—

"The introduction of slaves from other States, which may not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, and by this means they will be brought to see that their safety depends upon a withdrawal from their enemies, and an union with their friends and natural allies. If they should continue their union with the non-slaveholding States, let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act, or by the action of their confederates. We cannot consent to relieve them from their embarrassing situation, by permitting them to realize the money value for their slaves, by selling them to us, and thus prepare them, without any loss of property, to accommodate themselves to the Northern free soil idea. But should they unite their destiny with us, and become stars in the Southern galaxy—members of a great Southern Confederation—we will receive them with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting. Should, then, danger approach their borders, or an enemy, open or disguised, make war upon them, there is not a doubt but a living rampart of free men, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, would line their borders and beat back the invaders.

The Governor states at length the circumstances attending the mission of Mr. Memminger to Virginia last winter, and its failure, and adds,—

"It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference; and the State would be wanting in self-respect, after having deliberately decided on her course, to entertain any proposition looking to a continuance in the present Union."

Governor Ellis's proposed Convention of the Southern States is therefore negatived.

SECESSION PATRIOTISM.—From the Greensborough Times we copy the following paragraph. Besides the North Carolina paper mills we believe there are several in South Carolina:—

"Only a few days since we saw pass along our railroad, in charge of the Adams Express company, a large supply of paper from Philadelphia, for the secession newspaper at Columbia, South Carolina. North Carolina has a great many paper mills; many of them sell large quantities of paper in Philadelphia and New York, and why this Columbia editor preferred sending his money to an abolition State to patronising a Southern State, we are unable to say. Perhaps he is in the *habit* of doing so, and is now advocating secession as the only power to break up this bad habit."

STIRRING TIMES IN RALEIGH.—We are greatly indebted to a friend in Raleigh for the interesting account of an animated scene in Raleigh on Friday evening last.

It is certainly in the highest degree gratifying that a signal rebuke was administered on the spot, and in a proper way, to the South Carolina preachers of disunion, who took the trouble to stop and endeavor to enlighten the benighted legislators and citizens of North Carolina. They are the last people on earth who are entitled to advise us.

CONGRESS.—Congress meets to-day, and its doings are looked forward to with much anxiety. Many expect the re-enactment of such or worse scenes as marked the commencement of the last session. But it seems probable that in this time of real trouble the representatives of the people, responsible for so large a share of that trouble, will be quiet and careful to avoid harm if they can do no good.

VIRGINIA.—The singular result of the Presidential election in Virginia, (see preceding page,) is strongly commented on in the papers of that State, a writer in the Whig going so far as to advance the opinion that the object has been to save the bets lost by the Democrats, which are now considered as drawn. No reflection is cast on Gov. Letcher, but the blame is laid on the Attorney General, J. R. Tucker.

In the returns, as made to the Governor, votes were lost to the Bell Electors by such mistakes as these (evidently mistakes of the returning officers:.) W. Preston was put down as *William* Preston, and in Smyth county, where he had 446 votes, enough to have elected him, his name was altogether omitted. J. T. Thornton was returned as John *S.* and John *J.* Travis H. Eppes was returned as *Francis* H. J. L. Johnson was returned as Jas. *T.* and J. *S*, &c. &c.

Bruce, the highest Bell Elector, has a majority of 224 over Lamb, the highest Breckinridge Elector.

One of the queerest results is that five electoral districts furnish ten (two each) of the electors, five one each, and five are left unrepresented.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE.—The Raleigh Standard says that its legislative reporter, a life-long Democrat, was requested by the chairman to leave the Democratic caucus last Tuesday evening, on account of his connection with the Standard, that paper not being regarded as Democratic. The custom is to admit all Democrats in good standing who may desire to be present. And in this case, the unquestioned Democrat who was excluded is simply an employe of Mr. Holden, not to report the proceedings of the caucuses, (for they are never published,) but of the Legislature.

The Standard gives the chairman (a Mr. Bullock of Granville) a foretaste of its "wrath to come." But the Standard ought to feel complimented, for it thus describes the company from which its reporter was excluded: —

"We may as well add that "all sorts" of Democrats —some genuine, some pretended, and some doubtful— were admitted to the caucus, while Mr. Moore was excluded. Yes, Democrats who were distributionists but a year or two since, Democrats who were Know Nothings in 1854, and Democrats who were black-balled and rejected by the Know Nothings, were admitted by the fire-eaters, while the Standard's Reporter was excluded."

Again, says the Standard: "He, (Mr. Moore) was engaged in fighting the American party when several of the fire eaters in the caucus under whose advice Mr. Bullock acted in excluding him, were skulking between two suns in Know-Nothing lodges; and he is this day a better Democrat than Mr. Bullock or the fire-eaters. We again tell the Democratic people of the State that their Governor is thoroughly committed to disunion schemes; that the control of the party at this point has been usurped by a few ambitious and aspiring men, whose Democracy never was of the best stamp;" &c. &c.

This whole matter of the relation of the Standard to the Democratic party of this State illustrates the proscriptive, intolerant, and aristocratic character of that party. The Editor aspired to an office of distinction in the party, and the party manifests its *democracy* by "requesting him to leave"—the offices and the honors, in a party which he had done more than any other ten men in the State to build up and get in power, are not for a mechanic—his impudent aspirations are signally rebuked. As a free man, he does not consider that he is bound to echo every opinion of Gov. Ellis, for he has far more sensible and patriotic opinions of his own, on ad valorem and the Union,—and forthwith he is "requested to leave."

Oh Democracy! how many humbugs and humbuggers are hatched in thy name!

WHO WAS CHEATED?—In an article in Wednesday's Standard we find the following sentences:—

"If it shall be said that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge in this State are committed, either by their platform or the antecedents or declarations of their candidates, to disunion, then the reply is that the fact, if it be a fact, has been made known only since the election. If it be true, as the fire-eaters declare, that Mr. Breckinridge was the disunion candidate, then we say that at least forty thousand of the Democrats of this State who voted for him have been deceived. Certainly we for one would not have supported him if we had believed him a disunionist. But he is *not* a disunionist."

* * * "The truth is, if Mr. Breckinridge had announced in his Ashland speech the views and sentiments contained in Gov. Ellis's message, he would not have received twenty thousand votes in North Carolina. If it be true, therefore, that Gov. Ellis has spoken the sentiments of Mr. Breckinridge, then we say that thousands of Constitutional Union Democrats have been deceived; and if it be true, as we understand it is, that Gov. Ellis uttered no such disunion sentiments in his campaign as he has uttered in his message, then we say that he has deceived thousands of Democrats who voted for him."

The Standard anticipates that the "hounds of power will be set upon" that paper, because its Editor "has dared to think for himself," and it says, "let them come. We will receive them with hot shot from this old Democratic battery, and send them howling to their masters."

STATE STOCKS.—On Tuesday last $5000 N. C. bonds were sold in New York at 84, and $15,000 at 80; Virginia 78; Missouri 68; U. S. 6's 99½.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent.

MARRIED,

In Johnston county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of the th inst, by Rev. John H. Kennedy, Mr. JOSEPH LASSITER to Miss MARTHA WOODALL, all of Johnston.

On Thursday, the 22d inst., by B. A. Woodall, Esq., Mr. RUFUS M. WINDHAM to Mrs. DORCAS BENSON, all of Johnston county.

In Richmond Co., N. C., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, on the 7th inst., Mr. SILAS STUBBS to Miss ELIZA JANE McCORMICK.

On Tuesday evening, 30th Oct., by the Rev. Mr. Mahoney, Mr. JAMES EDMONDSON of Wilson, to Miss F. S. H. McLEAN of Johnston, daughter of the late John McLean.

At Lanesboro', in Anson county, on the 17th of October last, by William Allen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MEEKS, aged 19, to Mrs. SALLIE WATSON, aged about 52 years.

On the 27th of Nov., by the Rev. Alfred A. Watson, POWHATAN WOOLDRIDGE, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., to ANNIE M. WASHINGTON, only daughter of the late Hon. William H. Washington, of Newbern.

DIED,

On the 28th ult., JARVIS JOCELYN, infant son of F. N. and A. M. Roberts, aged 6 days.

On the 25th Nov. aged 64 years, Mrs. SALLY McNIEL, relict of the late Niel McNiel, of Cumberland Co. The deceased was born on the Island of Jura, Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated with her husband to this State 40 years ago.

Near Laurinburg, Richmond county, on the 23d inst., Miss NANCY McLAURIN, a native of Scotland, in the 80th year of her age.

In Robeson Co., on the 24th inst., ANGUS L. McARTHUR, aged 31 years and 24 days.

Near Washington, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN GRIST, wife of Allen Grist, Esq., aged 60 years.

At the residence of R. G. Frasier, near the Gulf, Chatham county, on the 19th ult, with cancer, Dr. ROBERT WATSON, in the 83d year of his age.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Standard we find a few items of Tuesday's and Wednesday's doings in addition to the report in Thursday's Observer.

The bill introduced by Mr. Autrey of Sampson to amend the revenue law (noted in last Observer) repeals the tax on riding vehicles and watches of less value than $200.

Mr. Potts's bill for the encouragement of agricultural societies enlarges the present State contribution ($50.)

Favorable reports were made by House committees on Wednesday as to the bills for the relief of Thomas Dix, for incoporation of Edinboro' Academy, and Duplin Riflemen. And the bill to incorporate Garden Valley Mining Company was amended and passed under suspension of the rules. So it goes back to the Senate The mines are in Guilford and it was stated that the company had a large number of hands and much machinery that they desired to put to work immediately—that the mine would prove a feeder to the N. C. R. road.

Mr. Clark of Craven offered a resolution in favor of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern—proposing to refund certain moneys exacted as taxes, but withdrew it, on the suggestion of Mr. Hill, that a bill will soon be introduced concerning the whole subject, in regard to the different banks of the State; and subsequently Mr. Hill introduced a bill for "refunding to the banks of the State certain moneys," &c.

Mr. Donnell, a bill explanatory of an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of the banks and the people." [This seems to be the third trial to set this bill straight.]

Mr. Ferebee offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire if this House is legally organized. Mr. Ferebee remarked that it had been stated in one of the papers of the city that the oath for members had not been properly administered, and as this is a matter of the last importance, he thought it highly necessary that the question should be settled at once. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed, viz: Messrs. Person, Donnell, Poindexter, Hoke and Bridgers.

Mr. Stanford offered a resolution to the effect, that as several of the Northern States had dissolved the Union by their State action in nullifying the fugitive slave law, our Senators in Congress be requested to return their commissions to the Governor of this State. Mr. Hayes moved to lay on the table. Mr. Taylor moved to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Crumpler hoped the motions would be withdrawn, and let the vote be taken on the resolution, when he would call for the yeas and nays. There was some little sensation, in the midst of which the resolution was withdrawn.

The following letter from our correspondent gives the proceedings of both Houses on Thursday, and of the Senate on Friday:—

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—The Senate met on yesterday at 9 o'clock, was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joel W. Tucker of the Methodist Church, and then, on motion of Mr. Barringer, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day. The House met at the same time and adjourned after the Clerk had read the Journal of Wednesday. In my report of Wednesday's proceedings, I stated, erroneously, that J. W. Pinnix had been elected Engrossing Clerk. It should have been Marshall H. Pinnix, of Caswell County. Our places of business were closed on yesterday and the religious services at the various churches were well attended. Mr. Skinner of the Baptist, and Dr. Mason of the Episcopal Church, preached able sermons, deprecating the spirit of disunion so rife in the land, and urging moderation, forbearance and an implicit trust in the Providence of God, as the only means of preserving the republic from impending peril. The sermons preached at other churches were also doubtless conservative in their tone. It rained incessantly on Tuesday and Wednesday, and all was chill and comfortless without. Since yesterday morning the weather has been most delightful.

Several members of Congress from South Carolina are here to-day, wearing of course the badge of the Southern Confederacy. The Federal Court was in session here this week. No cases of interest were tried. Judge Bigge, before the adjournment, appointed Duncan Haywood Esq., Clerk of the Court, *vice* Wm. J. Saunders, resigned.

Very many and serious doubts exist as to the validity and legal force of the legislation of the present Assembly. Mr. Cantwell, as you have doubtless heard, materially altered the oath of qualification administered to members of that body. This matter has been referred to a committee of investigation. Some say that Mr. Cantwell had no right to administer the oath in the first instance. If this is so then neither is the Senate an organized body, Mr. Alspaugh, Clerk of the last Senate, having administered the oath to the Senators elect.

I learn that Frank I. Wilson has issued the Prospectus of a new weekly paper to be styled "The Ad Valorem Banner."

Having no other news I will give you the Senate proceedings of to-day.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthal.

Mr. Street offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the office of Clerk and Master in Equity, with that of Clerk of the Superior Court. Adopted.

Mr. Burton introduced a bill to increase the salary of Judges of the Superior Courts of law and Equity, and for other purposes. Passed 1st reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Turner, a bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Military Academy.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend chap. 101 of the Revised Code—exempts all free white persons under the age of 21 from working the roads, and makes the man who sends three hands under the present law equally liable with the non-slaveholder to work the roads.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to revise and amend the Militia system of the State. Referred to Joint Select Committee on Military affairs.

C. H. K. Taylor, Senator from Granville, appeared and qualified.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, a brief leave of absence was granted to Mr. Rogers, Senator from Northampton.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of Mr. Morehead's bill to incorporate the Garden Valley Mining Company, with certain amendments. On motion of Mr. Morehead the Senate concurred in the proposed amendments.

Leave of absence during to-morrow was granted unanimously to Mr. Speaker Clark, urgent business demanding his return home.

Mr. Speaker appointed Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg to preside during his absence, and the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Commons on Friday, (we learn from the Standard) a communication from Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons, in relation to the resolution of Mr. Ferebee, for a committee to inquire into the legal organization of the House, was presented and ordered to be read. After the reading had progressed for a time, it was objected to and was referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

Mr. Merrimon offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of an additional judicial circuit, and the election of another Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis, of Bladen, a resolution in favor of the estate of George Crofton, deceased, of Bladen.

Mr. Waugh, a resolution proposing to raise a committee of five, to be called the committee on corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Wright, a resolution in favor of the sureties of John S. Willis.

Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend charter of Charlotte.

Mr. Gaither, a bill to allow less than a majority of the magistrates of the county of Iredell to transact business.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Woodard, a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the supreme and superior courts.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Company.

Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to amend charter of the Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Williams of Cumberland, a bill to prevent damage by camp fires.

Mr. Love of Jackson, a bill regulating criminal prosecutions in the County and Superior Courts.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to amend Revised Code, chapter 62, sections 6 and 11, in relation to the stay of executions.

Mr. Logan, a bill regulating the election of committees of common schools.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal chapter 40 of the revised Code, so far as Chatham county is concerned.

Mr. Marsh, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 107, sec. 66.

Saturday's proceedings we annex in our Reporter's letter:—

FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—The Senate was opened at 11 o'clock A. M. with prayer by the Rev. F. Fitzgerald of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg presided. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill to alter the 1st Section of the 28th Chapter of the Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. Dowd, a resolution proposing to raise a select committee (of one member from each Judicial Circuit) to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Barringer was opposed to raising a select committee, and moved a reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Burton, a bill to divide the State into eight Judicial Circuits. Referred.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson, a bill to authorize the Sheriff of Davidson County to collect arrears of taxes. Referred.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a bill to amend the act of 1783 concerning the Cherokee Indians. Referred.

Mr. Arendell, a bill appointing a Mayor and Commissioners for Morehead City. Referred.

Mr. Turner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish to the Senate all reports and letters or correspondence in the Executive office, which relate to the management of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Company; and also a copy of the contract under which the work is now progressing; and that he inform the Senate if the property of said company is under mortgage, to whom, for what amount, and upon what terms. Adopted.

Mr Thomas of Jackson introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Hanging Dog Turnpike Co. Referred.

Mr Bledsoe moved that the bill be printed for the information of the Senate.

Mr Thomas deemed this unnecessary, and would oppose the motion, unless the gentleman wished to aid the newly-elected State Printer.

Mr Bledsoe said he would withdraw the motion, to please the Senator; but must also vindicate himself from any disposition to make work for the Printer. The Governor's Message had been sent to the Printer eight or ten days since, and had not yet appeared in the Senate. The same was true of the resolutions introduced by himself concerning Federal Relations. It would seem that that functionary already had more work than he could do.

Mr Thomas of Jackson offered a resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1848 concerning the Western Turnpike.

On motion of Mr Walkup, the Senate adjourned.

Last evening Messrs Boyce and Ashmore, members of Congress from South Carolina, addressed an assemblage at the Yarborough House, boldly advocating an immediate dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Before these fire-eaters concluded, a bonfire was kindled in front of the Court House and cheer after cheer was given for the Union. The Court room was densely thronged, and the most enthusiastic meeting I ever saw was addressed by Hon. Z. B. Vance. His speech was most brilliant—true and loyal alike to the Union and the South.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1860.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SONS: Last night two S. C. members of the House of Representatives, Boyce and Ashmore, on the way to Washington to resign their seats, with the badge of treason on their hats, made Disunion speeches to a large assemblage at Yarbrough's Hotel. I did not hear them. Calm, sensible men who did hear them, say they lacked every element of a good speech; but there were not wanting a few to applaud their Disunion features. Much pains was taken by many gentlemen to repress any outbreak of disapprobation from the large mass of the crowd who listened, with abhorrence and disgust, to their effort. By this means decorum was observed: but it was known that "the Mountain Boy" was present; a bonfire was kindled in the street,—the Court House was lighted up—the cry was raised "a speech from Vance." While Ashmore and Boyce were still speaking, Vance was forced into the Court House. He arose amidst deafening calls for him, and in subdued tone (here I was present,) said the S. C. gentlemen were his colleagues, and begged to be excused from making a speech till they concluded. All felt that he was right—that patriotic enthusiasm was about to betray us into discourtesy to these gentlemen. Soon the rush of the crowd told that the Mountain Boy might be heard on his own terms, the Disunionists having concluded. The Court House was instantly crowded. It was 9 o'clock at night—the whole house was filled as thick as men could sit or stand. All felt that Vance could furnish the antidote for the treasonous attempts which had been made across the street "to alienate one portion of the country from another." He ascended the stand amid deafening calls, and made a speech that delighted the heart of every lover of Union. For some two hours, not a man left his place. Not a syllable escaped the orator which every ear did not catch. He was calm—self possessed; his eye and manner spoke calm courage, moral and physical, which all men respect. The Union enthusiasm made appropriate the anecdote with which he introduced his speech, of the merchant's clerk and his pet cat—beautiful and spotted—which the young lady customer wished him to name after her—Julia. With awkward greenness he would not consent. Pressed to know why he would not so name it, blushing, he said, it was because it was not the *right sort of cat*. If any body wanted to call this a Disunion meeting, the name wouldn't fit, any more than Julia would fit that cat. He then proceeded, in a soul-stirring speech, to show the folly of Disunion, which I have not time or ability to report. It was argumentative and eloquent throughout. Those who would throw obstacles in the way of his rising fame represent him as indebted, for his reputation as an effective public speaker, only to his gift in wit and anecdote. What a mistake! His speech showed that he possessed very extensive information with the gift of the statesman to draw from it just conclusions, and readiness to apply it to the passing occasion. He took as the basis of his speech the leading positions assumed by Boyce and Ashmore in their speeches just delivered—dwelt with destroying argument and withering sarcasm upon the British protection under which the lone star was about to place itself—a protection to escape from which, our forefathers had waged a seven years' war. His humble grandfather had shed his blood at King's Mountain to escape this protection: his "illustrious grandson" was now called upon to fight to regain this protection! In this connection he referred to a late article in the London Times, "the Jupiter Tonans" of the British press, in which it is treated as a blot upon the English character, that the Prince of Wales was allowed to visit the slave pens of Richmond;—asked how many of our runaway slaves had been sent back to us from the British authorities in Canada? He asked whether our slave property is more secure under British protection than it is under our Constitution, the only compact existing among nations whereby a free State undertakes to render fugitive slaves to their owners?

I have never heard any speech containing so much common sense, so effectively impressed. I am much mistaken if it was not good seed sown in good ground. The disunion position taken by very many members of the General Assembly who had been elected with loud professions of loyalty to the Union;—the secresy of their counsels;—and the success of their combinations, as evinced by the election of a foreigner over a native of substantial character and estate, who was long the main prop of the Democracy in the State, in the face of a late editorial of the former, substantially charging the most prominent opposition men, Morehead, Graham, Badger, and others, as abolitionists in sentiment—astounded Union men; and the fear that any emphatic expression of devotion to the Union might be construed as a submission to the villainous nullification laws of the free States, kept Union men silent.

Vance conceded that the legislation of most of the free States was disorganising and unfriendly: that this invited the escape of some slaves from the border States; that Brown had invaded Virginia; that a sectional President had been elected, but one who promised to be a National president: that when we can no longer hope for a returning sense of justice and wisdom on the part of these nullifying States, rebellion would be justified; but he scouted the idea of South Carolina, which felt not the evil, taking the lead, and wound up by saying that whenever Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri should appeal to us and say in respectful terms that their wrongs were no longer tolerable and ask us as brethren to come to their aid, he was ready to join them in arms, dissolve the Union, and "let the Devil take the hindmost."

This speech has removed gloom from the countenances of Union men. Nothing could have been more timely. The orator displayed, in a remarkable degree, the power of imparting enthusiasm to common sense.

It is generally believed that the Union Democrats, of whom there are several, will not vote for the fire-eater Clingman. From present appearances, he is not likely to be the Senator.

Since writing the foregoing I learn that on motion in the House of Commons to-day, their Hall was granted, without a dissenting voice, for the Union meeting to-night. Gov. Graham, Gov. Morehead, H. W. Miller, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Direct Trade.—The ship Henry, from Antwerp, has arrived at Savannah, with French and German goods for the Macon Fair.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 29.—Mr. Melony introduced a bill in the House prohibiting the levying of executions issued from the U. S. Courts on the property of citizens of Georgia prior to December 1860, and declaring void all such processes. A bill to protect the rights of citizens of Georgia was debated. Mr. Lewis, of Greene, offered an amendment extending its provisions to citizens of every State that voted for Lincoln, which was agreed to. Mr. McDonald, of Lumpkin, opposed the bill and amendment. He expressed warm Union sentiments and moved an amendment fining every Georgian $2,000 who sells a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples to any person North of Mason and Dixon's line. The amendment caused much commotion and discussion, and conservative sentiments were freely uttered. The bill was made the special order for Friday, when an exciting discussion is anticipated. The Disunionists will oppose the bill and the conservatives advocate it. The Governor will probably veto it, should it pass.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 30.—The election of electors took place this morning. The result was, Breckinridge 173, Bell 54, Douglas 8—about 70 members not voting. The Bank suspension bill passed the Senate this forenoon over the Governor's veto by 95 to 13. The bill passed the House by 108 to 20 over the veto.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 30.—A great secession demonstration was made here this afternoon. A flag has been suspended over the Savannah river, bearing the arms of South Carolina and Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 30.—The Legislature of Georgia has postponed the election of Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The House appointed a Committee on Postal Affairs, and passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to consider the best method of fortifying the exposed portion of the coast of South Carolina. They received a petition praying the suspension of all laws for the collection of debts.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Ordnance and ammunition have lately been landed from schooners at Fort Moultrie. Some of the army officers say that now Moultrie is almost impregnable. The disposition of the people is decidedly to resist the landing of more troops there.

COLUMBIA, November 30.—There is very little of general interest here. The Legislature of Alabama it is understood will send Mr. Yancey as a commissioner to South Carolina.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 29.—In many portions of the State secession flags are flying, and the secession feeling largely predominates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Quite a large number of Western members of Congress came in this evening, and are already busily discussing the prospects ahead. They all declare for pacification, whatever may be the sacrifice. The tone of sentiment in Virginia has evidently taken another turn. In Mr. Garnett's District, as well as several others, conservative resolutions have been passed almost unanimously, and the object of those urging Gov. Letcher to fix an early day for the assembling of the Legislature, was to have an expression of conservative sentiments before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. Gov. Letcher refused, saying, "Let South Carolina go —she will be no loss to the Union."

Official information from Utah represents the Saints in high glee over the prospects of disunion and Mormon independence. Brigham Young claims to have prophecied the present condition of things; that the Lord would overthrow the despoilers and deliver his chosen people.

Quite a sensation was created to-day by the announcement that a large number of Republican members were in session at the Astor House, fixing up the incoming Cabinet, and arranging a compromise with the South, to be submitted to Congress next week. Gov. Corwin of Ohio was sent for, and went from this place last evening.

More Bank Suspensions in Charleston.—The four remaining banks suspended on Friday. Cotton advanced ¼ cent.

Chinese Treaty.—U. S. Minister Ward has advised this Government of the conclusion of a treaty between China and France and England.

Railroad Accident.—A passenger train on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, Pennsylvania, was thrown from the track on Friday and a car containing twenty-eight persons was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of fifteen feet. Four passengers and the conductor were drowned.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Dec. 1 and 2.—Str's N Carolina & Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Dec. 1 and 3.—Str's Kate McLaurin and Sun, with passengers, and goods for Page & Surles, Orrell & Dailey, A G Thornton & Co, W McIntyre, Pemberton & Sloan, Jas Martine, J D & J A McArthur, M A Baker, Rob't Paton, Farmville.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Monday, Nov. 26.—8 bbls Flour, 4 Bags Oats, 160 bbls Rosin, 12 bbls Sts Turpentine, 13 Cords Wood and Sundries, for J W Lett, T S Lutterloh, J A Worth and others.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.—3 Bales Cotton, 30 bbls Flour, 77 bbls Soapstone and Sundries, to G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, J Utley, J A Worth.

Friday, Nov. 30.—17 bbls Flour, 3 Bales Cotton, 2 Bales Rags, 4 bbls Fruit, 4 boxes Sundries, 29 bbls Spts Turpentine, 44 bbls Soapstone, 40 Cords Wood, and Sundries, for Jos Utley, G W Williams & Co, T S Lutterloh, J M Worth and others.

Notice.

THE citizens of the county of Bladen are requested to meet in Elizabethtown, on Saturday, the 8th of Dec. for the purpose of consultation in regard to the condition of the country.

Nov. 30. 1t

Carthage Male and Female Institute.

JAS. D. McIVER, Prin. of Male Department.
Mrs. R. C. CHISHOLM, Prin. of Female Department.
Miss M. C. ROBERTSON, Instructress in Music.

NEXT session will begin on Tuesday after 2d Monday in Jan'y 1861.
Tuition as heretofore.
Carthage, Dec. 1, 1860. 75-*4t

Please take Particular Notice.

OUR Books are positively closed. Patrons will please not ask us to charge or *minute* anything. We are selling out

At Cost, Only for Cash,
to close our business.
No goods returnable when taken from the Store.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Dec. 3. 1t

HUSKE & ANDERSON,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
of every description.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.
☞ Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.
Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WRIGHT HUSKE, JOHN H. ANDERSON.
Formerly B'k Cape Fear. For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.
Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Mixed Canary Seed, just received by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 7, 1860. 67tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 3.

BACON,		13 a 15	IRON—		
BEESWAX,		28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a		Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	
Adamantine	25 a 30		American	5½ a 6	
Sperm	45 a 55		English	4 a 4½	
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16		LARD,	14 a 15	
Laguira	17 a 18		LEAD,	8½ a	
Java	18 a 20		MOLASSES—		
COTTON—			Cuba	28 a 30	
Fair to good	9½ a 10		N. Orleans	50 a 00	
Ordin. to mid.	6½ a 7½		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00	
COTTON BAGGING—			Tanner's	70 a 1 00	
Gunny	17 a 20		SALT—		
Dundee	17 a 20		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00	
COTTON YARN—			Alum	50 a 0 00	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05		FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			SHOT—		
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9		Com. pr. bag	2 00	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½		Buck	2 12½	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50		SPIRITS—		
FLOUR—			P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30	
Family	6 75 a 7 00		N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65	
Super.	6 50 a 6 75		Northern do.	55 a 0 65	
Fine	6 25 a 6 50		N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70	
Scratched	6 00 a 6 25		Northern do.	31 a 37½	
GRAIN—			SUGARS—		
Corn	80 a 90		Loaf	13 a 13½	
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50		Crushed	12 a 13	
Rye	1 00 a		Coffee	10½ a 11	
Oats	45 a 50		Porto Rico	9½ a 10	
Peas	1 00 a 1 15		New Orleans	8½ a 9½	
FERTILIZERS.			TALLO

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28, 1860.

The Arabia from Liverpool on 17th, via Queenstown, for Boston, has arrived at this port.

The Prince of Wales has arrived out.

The Bank of England has again advanced her rates to 5 per cent. The Bank of France has advanced to 4½.

The settlement of the Chinese question is delayed for want of money. The Allied army was to march on Pekin, followed by Lord Elgin. The army reached Yank-Tsen-Yeh, on the 10th of September. Official dispatches to the British gov't, however, state that peace was concluded.

Liverpool Markets.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton—Sales for the week 44,000 bales. The market opened firm but closed dull, and business is flat, owing to the bank rates having advanced to 5½ per cent. Lower qualities have declined ⅛d a ¼d, and middling qualities ⅛d. Flour dull and declined 1 a 2s. Corn firm. Rosin dull, and prices unchanged. Spirits Turper tine dull at 34s.

A Virginia Congressman on South Carolina.—Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Breckinridge Congressman from Virginia, has issued a brief address to his constituents from which we extract:—

"The result of the recent Presidential election is made the pretext for an assault upon the Constitution under the forms of which it has been decided.

The hot and indecent haste of South Carolina meets with my unqualified condemnation. It perils whatever of merit there may have been hitherto in the cause of the South. It affords no remedy for alleged grievances, but will intensify every one of them. It may precipitate a revolution, which will end in a return to colonial dependence under the crown of England, or in making the cotton States mere stipendiaries upon the despotism of France.

It is not necessary now to enlarge upon these considerations. I thank God! I have lived to do you some service in this crisis. I shall resume my seat at the commencement of the session, and by my vote and by my voice, I shall resist the consummation of this great wrong against the Constitution and the laws.

I shall obey no command except that which comes from you. If you should differ in opinion from me, if you should think that treason to the confederacy should be dignified with the name of patriotism, let your instructions meet me at Washington, and I will at once resign into your hands all the official power you have so generously conferred upon me."

C. T. HAIGH & SONS,

OFFER FOR SALE—

Rio, Laguira, Java and St. Domingo Coffee; Crushed, Loaf, Cut Loaf, A. B. and C. Coffee Sugars; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Steel, Nails; Horse Shoes; Hoop Iron and Rivets; Trace Chains; Anvils; Hammers; Shovel and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Shovels, Spades; Scythes; Hoes; Fry Pans; Hollow-Ware; Shot; Lead; Bagging and Rope; Buckets; Fish; &c., &c.

Sept. 30. 66-2t-*6t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit. E. LILLY.

Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

NEW GOODS!

A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 65*3m

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 65*tf

Steam Saw Mill for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers for sale a sixteen HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE, with saw mill attached; also a cut-off saw and necessary fixtures for cutting lumber on the most approved plan. I will furnish a site to run it on for one or two years, and timber is convenient in the edge of Pine timber bordering on the Oak; where all the lumber can be readily disposed of from $8 to $20 per thousand ft. With good management the mill will easily out from three to five thousand feet per day. Any person wishing to invest in a paying business, would do well to examine the property; or address the subscriber at Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

HUGH W. DIXON.

November 15th, 1860. 73-3t*pd

THE EXERCISES OF THE BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS

WILL BE OPENED TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st 1860.

TO those who will favor us with their patronage, we would say, no pains are spared for the intellectual, moral and religious advancement of those who are placed under our care.

Being in a quiet and moral community of farmers, there are as few of the allurements of vice as are found in any situation.

Buffalo is two miles West of Jonesboro'.

Students coming on the Fayetteville & W. R. R. will be brought over free of charge, if they will let us know when to meet them.

At least fifty students can be accommodated with board, within one and a half miles of the School Rooms, at $40 per Session of five months.

Eight or ten young Ladies can board in the family of the Principals.

Tuition as heretofore, viz: $8, $10, $12 50, and $16, according to advancement.

One-half of board and tuition due at the commencement, and the other at the middle of the Session.

D. McINTYRE & LADY, Principals.

Buffalo, Nov. 28. 73*4t

Executor's Notice and Sale.

HAVING qualified at September Term, 1860, of Cumberland County Court as Executor on the Estate of Mrs. Susan Grady, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment and Settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale on the 18th Dec'r, (Tuesday,) on a credit of six months, all the perishable property of the above estate, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Hogs, and Fat Hogs, one Yoke Oxen, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Peas, Carriage and Cart, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Also, one Negro Girl, fifteen years old.

FARQ'D SMITH, Exr.

Nov. 24, 1860. 73*ts

GUANO.

A SUPPLY of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, always on hand. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 30. 66-2t-*6t

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received a small lot of SWAN ISLAND PHOSPHATIC, ORGANIC and AMMONIATE GUANO, said to be a superior article. It is put up in barrels, containing about 275 lbs. Price 50 dollars per Ton.

We should be glad to have its quality tested by Agriculturists. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 29. 65*6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

Just Received!

Our FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A great variety of BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies, Men, Misses, Boys, and Children.

Also, heavy WINTER SHOES, for Negroes.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Linings, Bindings, &c.; Kerseys, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Sheetings; Shawls for Ladies and Gentlemen.

And a great variety of other articles. All of which you will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. J. O. BOON & CO.

Oct. 22, 1860. 65*6t

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a verylarge stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1860. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 16-1y

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building.

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 34f

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Oct. 1. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. 63tf

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.

On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.

Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 30. 6-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

April 20, 1860. 11tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " " N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM

COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. SUPPE, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston
S. WYATT & Co. " ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq. "
R. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y. LEITCH, Esq. " Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D. " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. R. CARSON Ed So. Bap. JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 29-1Y

SHAD SEINE TWINE.

W. MacINTYRE
HAS RECEIVED
100 BUNDLES COTTON SEINE TWINE.
25 bundles Hemp Seine Twine.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1860. 71-3w

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSITIONS for the building of a Wooden Court House at Lillington, Harnett County, will be received until the second Monday in December 1860. Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to Benjamin F. Shaw, at Summerville, Harnett County.

For information address the undersigned at Johnsonville, N. C.

R. C. BELDEN,
For Building Committee.

Sept 14, 1860. 53-t10D

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

ALMANACS FOR 1861.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S.
TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA.

October 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feby 4, 1860. 69-1Y*pd

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday 19th Dec., at their residence in Bladen County, their entire Crop of CORN, FODDER and other products, (from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn,) their stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. The stock of Hogs comprises a fine lot, from which many will be selected from 15 to 18,000 Lbs. of PORK. The remainder are Stock-hogs, of improved breed. Carts and Buggies; Wagons; Carts, and all other farming implements: Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles not named.

We will also offer, at the same time, (if not disposed of before,) about 3000 Acres of LAND, a part of which is the residence of E. B. Richardson, a 200 acre farm in a high state of cultivation, as the incoming crop will show. The balance is Pine and Swamp land, with some round pine, situated from 1 to 5 miles of the Cape Fear River.

Sales will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

J. S & EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.

N. B. Among the Horses is a fine pair of Mules.

Nov. 9. 69-*

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES; MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRIS.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 19-*

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are marked with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary by the large quantities of inferior and defective Linens prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76ly

North Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Office of the Clerk & Master in Equity, Asheboro', 12th, 1860.

WHEREAS Isaiah K. Craven, Executor of Joseph Craven, deceased, has filed in this office his petition against Ransom W. Craven, and wife Nancy, Joseph K. Craven, Joseph K. Craven, and others, to sell the real estate of his Testator. And it appearing by the petitions of said Petition, verified by affidavits, that Ransom W. Craven and wife Nancy, Joseph K. Craven, Wm. T. Sutton and wife Charity, Franklin Craven, Alijah Craven, and Eli Adaline Craven are non-residents of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Court of the Court of Equity, to be held for the said County at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk & Master of Equity Court of Equity, at office in Asheboro', this 12th day of November, 1860.

71*6w] S. S JACKSON, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r. of Green Smith, Dec'd. vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State:

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, that the said John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, and Cuddey Smith, be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

A. W. Pool & Co., vs. Timothy Lucas.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Land shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's Debt, Interest and Cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a short day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 81*

NOTICE.

THE Lands heretofore advertised by the subscriber will be sold at his residence, on Monday the 7th of Jan'y 1861. And also his

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, Farming Tools,

and many other things too tedious to mention. All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale.

Sale positive—conditions made known on day of sale.

J. K. MELVIN

Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., N. C., Nov. 8. 69*3

Real Estate at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Thursday, the 6th Dec. next, I shall sell the

Two Story Brick Store

on Person Street, recently occupied by James Sandidge, dec'd, and known as the Dailey Store. Terms at sale.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov. 25, 1860. 73*2t

Starkie on Evidence, Vol. I New Edition,

with Notes and References, by Sharswood.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Eclectic Magazine for Nov.

Nov. 6. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Harness Horse for Sale.

I WISH to sell a first-rate medium size HARNESS HORSE. GEORGE B. BAKER.

Oct. 15. 61tf

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character Notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.